Aatomal Anti-Slavery Standard.

107 North Fifth St., above Arch, Philadelphia.

overtising, 10 cents per line each insertion

#### Pro-Slavery.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY PREACHER ORDERED OFF.

DALDAS, in this State, has recently been the scene erity to proclaim his incendiary doctrines in Dallas obedient servant, other localities. A public meeting was held in llas on the 12th ultimo, at which Col. J. M. Crockett

ded, and T. C. Hawpe acted as secretary.

e. Chairman addressed the meeting, in a brief but
ed manner, explanatory of the object of the meetand after the explanatory declarations and evidence | To the Editor of The N. Y. Daily News.

With a copy. The country, in a word, is g

to bold him.

landed districts in the State; emphatically the wheat and atock raising region of the South. Thousands of acres and enterprise. Owing to its remoteness from navigawhom, coming from the non-slaveholding States, have been supposed to be inimical to slavery. This country has settled very rapidly within the last eight years, and is at present the heaviest voting portion of this Congressional district. The exports of flour, wool and cattle are by no means inconsiderable, and are yearly increasing. Steam flouring mills are established in various localities. There is not a day scarcely, in the winter season, but wagons transporting machinery for this region of the country may be seen passing through our streets. It is a slow and expensive process to transport by ox teams such heavy articles a distance of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty miles. Even under these unfavorable circumstances, hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of

men are getting rich in this productive region.

The editor of The Herald, who is himself, we are persuaded, a thorough Southern State's rights man, says the "cow country," as it is familiarly called, is sound on the slavery question. It seems, however, that the Abolitionists have taken a very different opinion, inasmuch as this seems to be the spot in which they have commenced their pioneer movements to sow the seeds of fanaticism. Perhaps they thought the prospect better from the fact that in the northern counties there were comparatively able slave population) there is more danger to be apprehended of unsound sentiments getting a foothold. Hence it is the press and the public men of this section of the State should labor to inculcate proper sentiments, and to expose those who are seeking political preferment by courting Free Soil influence.

# THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

LETTER FROM SENATOR DIVEN.

To the Editors of The Evening Post, In noticing the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention, you are pleased to ascribe the rejection of my nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals to my report in the Senate against what was called a Personal Liberty

The manner in which this notice is made is calculated to give the impression that I am an advocate of the law

of Congress known as the Fugitive Slave law. Any such impression does me great injustice. always regarded that law as infamous in many of its provisions; some of which I regard without constitutional authority. I consi er the manner in which it was passed humiliating to the free States. The complicity of the Northern Democracy in its passage was one of the causes which drove me from that organization. I have never omitted, at all proper times, and on all proper occa-

report the following petition and bill: To the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York

by one claiming him on the ground that he ow such claimant, by the laws of one of the slave

and by Hugh B. Jolly, Clark Freer, and some fifty or sixt

vention characterized this report as a defence of the Dred signature was promptly appended to the Declaration of Scott decision. This delegate, I should hope in charity, never read the report, as nothing but ignorance of never read the report, as nothing but ignorance of isixty-two persons who signed that famous instrument, nearly one-third have ceased from their labors, and entered it ion. Those who care enough for my views to notice with the sight of conscience and the civilized in station, should be justified in snatching a loaf of starving man would b

I understand it, is to bring back the government to a together throughout eternity. eary warning from the summary dismissal of several among the very smallest of the results would be the with-A. S. DIVER.

> AN ENGLISHMAN APOLOGIZING FOR SLAVERY.

to draft suitable resolutions: Charles R. Pryor, A. open to give publicity to anything for the benefit of applatable to an Abolitionist. Among them we find science, and in justice to the contented and well-fed Southmost, if not all, of these incendiary articles emanate from

come here and assume the omnipotent God-head over the affairs of this country, and oftentimes realize large foris among us, and will tunes by abusing its institutions, which they know but little about, as their minds and feelings are inaccessible to honest convictions in consequence of having built in I would beg most respectfully to say to such that if they take a trip back to England and ameliorate the condition of the poor, industrious, down-trodden and half-starvedoving and law-abiding citizens, we look try to protect our in our rights; and in the reach such offenders, of whose guilt we are will recort to other means to protect our of interfering with the happy and contented Virginia of interfering with the happy and contented Virginia slaves, who bask in the sunshine of everything that is necessary for their comfort and happiness, and who have the greatest abhorrence against the very name of Abolitionists imaginable, and who make a great deal more for themselves every week than the majority of English laborers make to supply a large family and pay rent and

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

The resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting the resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting the resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting then adjourned sine die.

The reverend gentleman alluded to was present, Virginia, but there are thousands of them in England; leave, and intimates very strongly that if he fails to do the consequences to him will be quite unpleasant. there are no slaves in Virginia that commit suicide from ther localities have also, it appears, had Parson McKin: poverty and want, but there are thousands that do in theoretical impressions. I will write from practical expe-Dallas is situated in the heart of one of the richest rience. The jubilant feeling existing in England, at this the crime of slaveholding, are producing their legitimate time, in view of the prospect of an abolition President barvests. Teachers are springing up on every side being elected at the next Presidential election, demon- speaking lies in hypocri-y, baving their consciences seared stock raising region of the South th tion, it has been settled mainly by small farmers, many of H. Seward, for President, and I should not be surprised

## Selections.

DEATH OF E. L. CAPRON AND SAMUEL PHILBRIGK. From The Liberator.

In the Providence Journal of Sept. 17th, we find the

illness, and it is but a short time since we had the plea- of brutal cruelty, indecency and impiety, partus sequitur

few slaves. For this reason (the absence of a consider- He abounded in all that makes up excellence of character, in its most perfect symmetry. firmness of purpose, moral intrepidity, the soundest judg- against that trade for the State of Mississippi is solely ment, a generous sympathy, a world-wide humanity, the that it would diminish the value of her demestic slave largest conscientiousness and reverence, admirable oir- trade." For other States, the revival of the foreign cumspection without feebleness or faltering in the performance of duty, radical without rashness, blending guished missionary mercy, strengthening "all those coungravity with geniality, manly strength with womanly tries which can only be developed by slave labor in some modesty, an ever-progressive spirit with an even frame of of its forms, and which, with a sufficient supply of African mind—these were his distinctive traits, commanding the implicit confidence and the highest respect of all who had

> in an obscure upper chamber in the old Merchants' Hall, strengthened by the presence of a due proportion of the entered, and inquired if we were present. Answering as would probably follow if the gal him in the affirmative, he scrutinized us silently for a few glave-market were thrown wide open." oments, then turned away, overcome by his emotions, and left the room. Soon afterwards he reappeared, and expressed his wish to become a subscriber to the paper; from that hour till his decease, regularly received with him, he said he was led to seek us out by a strong and your filial piety and zeal for having it inflicted, agree curiosity, excited by the distorted representations of our object which you declare you have in view as object by a malignant pro-slavery press; and finding us, the great mission of the United States through the peroofs or horns, and no monster at all-almost a beardless outh—his feelings found relief in tears.

cause, he has clearly apprehended every difficulty, serenely met every issue, stood his ground uncompromisingly. Let who might hesitate or waver, he was always ere discriminating, inflexible. His was not a nature to be indifferent to the good opinion of his fellow-citizens; but he had such an absorbing and abiding love of the truth,

Doubtless, his severest struggle was in withdrawing his sympathy and fellowship from the Society of Friends, of which he had been for many years a much respected

what I have said and written in condemnation of what I have said and written in condemnation of what I think the most outrageous opinion ever emanating under his hospitable roof. We shall miss his pleasant greeting and his kind attention on visiting "the heart from so high a source will not be misled by any such Our departed friend ever made us a welcome guest tled at Ostend.

> the removal of another widely-known and highly respected friend of the anti-slavery cause-Samuel Philbrick.

on account of his increasing bodily infirmities. It was and also as a wise and sagacious counsellor in all delibe-

appreciated at its true value an ingenuous, straightfor- sure ward course of conduct ; being himself a pattern of trust-

road, and also in the Atlantic Bank, and held other

honorable positions in the business community.

"Angels, guard the sainted dead!

Memory loves to view the spot
Where their living presence shed"

Blessings on our earthly lot. Then the graves wherein they rest Shall no more the spirit view; From the mansions of the blest Gleam the faces old and true!

THE dragon's teeth, sown by the Church, in sanctioning doctrines of devils. The fruit follows, the unitaral consequences are developed, with frightful, repidity. Who could have dreamed that in so short a period after the Dred Scott decision, which our conservative clergy refused to denounce, because they said (some of them at least hat it was so bad, so infernal, that it must remain a dead letter, and might safely be let alone—that so soon a sove reign State of this Union could be permitted, and could have the requisite corporate hardibood in this man-stealing villany to take its free colored citizens by the throat, and compel them, under penalty of imprisonment and banishment, to assume the caste and nature of slaves, as their inalienable brand for themselves and their posterity; compel them to descend from the state of men and persons into the condition of brutes and things, by a compound pressure of cruelty so infernally ingenious that they are themselves naked for the inoculation, and cover the very made to seem to choose what their tormentors, by a hidden trede and charter of their rights with its disgusting purely the said of this progressive pestilence, the

lasphemy and impurity. Mr. Jefferson Davis would not on any account "be o excellence of charac-Gentleness, benignity, sinfulness of the foreign slave trade." "His objection the privilege and the pleasure of his intimate acquaint- and to establish peace and free trade with all mankind. "It is not the interest of the African, but of Mississippi, which dictates my conclusion." "Her arm is no doubt servile caste, but it might be paralyzed by such an inflax as would probably follow if the gates of the African

But, oh beloved political pastors and teachers, how does this agree with the theory either of the curse or the blessing, for the glory of God? How dare you, for the sake of the State of Mississippi, restrict the influx of the The Liberator. That person was Effingham L. Oapron. curse, or the tide of missionary benevolence? And how does the theory and faith of the curse and the punishment, oject by a malignant pro-slavery press; and finding us, the great mission of the United States through the per not "a marvellous proper man," at least without any and, by a piracy which produces perpetual and savage was from one end of the continent of Africa to the other, to Through all the trials and mutations of the anti-slavery establish peace and free trade with all mankind?

Transparent and detestable hypocrisy! Had you dropped all pretence of piety, there might have been some redemption, even for your ignorance and inconsistency But who does not know that the desire to feed the hungry othe the needy, and establish peace, never, by the m distant possibility, entered into your conception of the mission of the States, nor into your motives in the establishment, sanction and perpetuity of slavery! The pre-tence of conscience and piety in all this is not even as

which he had been for many years a much respected momber, and to which he was tenderly and strongly had strongly had been of the words, represented in Seale and Anti-Stary the State of New York, represented in Seale and N American adulterated liquor.

Then in regard to Cuba, and our patriotic designs upo

If any Satanic suggestion ever put in buman language while one of the brethren was engaged in prayer, an impa merited the apostolic appellation of doctrines of devils, it tient trader, also, no doubt, a brother, brought the suppli As I expect long to do battle in the Republican ranks, I desire to resist all attempts to engraft upon its platform any unconstitutional dogmas. The office of that party, as I understand it, is to bring back the government to a long to the Commonwealth? But the magnetism of his is the propositions and arguments set forth in this discourse by Mr. Davis. If Satan should appear on earth and shackles upon the wrists of the supplicant, as a lecturer, and stand on some horse block, and gather an audience of the rough-scuff of creation round about I continue to a supplicant of the Commonwealth? But the magnetism of his is the propositions and arguments set forth in this discourse by Mr. Davis. If Satan should appear on earth and shackles upon the wrists of the supplicant, as a lecturer, and stand on some horse block, and gather an audience of the rough-scuff of creation round about I continue the magnetism of his is the propositions and arguments set forth in this discourse by Mr. Davis. If Satan should appear on earth and burried him off to other and more worldly duties.

Usually the commonwealth? The propositions and arguments set forth in this discourse by Mr. Davis. If Satan should appear on earth and shackles upon the wrists of the supplicant, as a lecturer, and stand on some horse block, and gather and burried him off to other and more worldly duties.

Usually the commonwealth? The propositions and arguments set forth in this discourse by Mr. Davis. If Satan should appear on earth and shackles upon the wrists of the supplicant, and stand on some horse block, and gather and burried him off to other and more worldly duties. him, he could not propound more infamous principles, with as to the character of this man on whom the gift of there of his brething his incondistry doctrines in Delles abolished with the drawal from its ranks of so humble an individual as your He died at his residence in Brookline, on Monday morn-both foreign and domestic, is unmatched. Mr. Davis car-may be that the Virginia exhorter would supply the of his religion. But all the cant and slang of the most be for whose return Mr. Holland is so anxious.

As to God, it is purely out of regard to his sovereignty, Tribune. In this particular, especially, his loss will be severely felt, tion and support of millions, to keep them from the perils considered as a member of the family of his master, par-Like our departed friend, E. L. CAPRON, he was for good of society! Disinterested love to a helpless, outcast, merly connected with the Society of Friends (baving black and wretched race! Condescending and self-deny been a birth-right member), of which his father was a But, at a comparatively early more than parental discipline of tenderness and love, period of his life, his independence of mind and deep receiving them into the bosom of your own families, with religious experience led him to take an outside position, all the intimacy of such amalgamation, that you are fast ndividuality was strongly developed, but there was no preparing thoroughly to obliterate the melancholy brand | vers.\* thing enthusiastic, impulsive or wayward in his nature. of God's asserted curse upon them! Surely, heaven will In whatever he did, he endeavored to keep "a conscience bless the endurance of such odious intimacy, for so noble void of offence," to meet all his engagements and dis- a purpose of practical benevolence, with such generous want to develop their counterfeit philanthropy, and to ameliorate the social condition of the laboring classes, to everything that bore the semblance of dissimulation, and ger as yourselves, and your reward for such obedience is

Meantime, it is a duty which ye owe to your ancestors, commenced business life in Boston, became a leather mer- It is indeed the duty of preachers like Jefferson Davis to to the foreign slave trade. chant, and, having acquired a competency, retired in 1836

—since which he has been publicly identified with our struggle. He has been a director in the Eastern Rail
millions, to every man's conscience in the sight of God.

The government of the multitude of villages and little truth, to commend yourselves, and your orphan homes for millions, to every man's conscience in the sight of God.

The government of the multitude of villages and little truth, to commend yourselves, and your orphan homes for millions, to every man's conscience in the sight of God. unity of people and of language gave, impious man attempted on the plain of Shinar to defy the power of his condemned to be sold, would pay two or three other Oreator, and was confounded and dispersed, never has slaves, bought for the foreign market, rather than sell one loss of the pulpit forever to be deplored, when the unction ney's case under consideration. The citizens of Lancaster held a meeting, and passed resolutions that he should
not fill his appointment at that place, and furnished him
to fill his appointment at that place, and furnished him
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Messagel The profession of piety, humanity, and missionary zeal revolting and hideous. How is it possible that either the Church of God, or even the synagogue of Satan, can endure such desperate and leering cant? It might, according to the description of Coleridge, set all Pande-

monium in a broad grin :

Monium in a orong grin;

"You seem to hear hell's burning rafters
Unwillingly re-echo laughters!"

And yet this consecrated and malignant hypocrisy is received in all gravity into the bosom of the Church where even the devilish maxim, Partus sequitur ventrem is engraven as a sacred register of the Providence of God consecrating the condition of slavery as immutable, per petual, and forever just and right. From the Church th plague of such immorality has gone forth to be adopted as the religion of politics, and almost all parties make themselves naked for the inoculation, and cover the very may be said as of Job's leprosy, "By the great force of sure of grasping him by the hand in this city, time seeming to have made no perceptible impression upon him during the last thirty years.

It is difficult to say which are most remarking the last thirty years.

Wentrem! It is difficult to say which are most remarking the last thirty years.

The desired is the great force of my disease is my garment changed; it bindeth me about able, the theological or political prophets of this school of as the collar of my coat." Even so, the freest constitution because it is the collar of my coat." iniquity, by the interpretation of the judges, and the cor ruptions and willingness of the people that receive and put it on so perverted, as the wrap-rascal of the sum of

Tis in the church the leprosy begins."

And here is the fatality of our ruin; for in the midst of all this, just as it was of old, "the people do not seek the Lord of hosts; therefore, the Lord will cut off head and tail in one day. The ancient and honorable, he is the head in this conservatism of evil, and the prophet that speaketh lies, he is the tail. For the leaders of this people cause them to err, and they that are led of them are destroyed. Every one is a hypocrite and an evil-doer, and every mouth speaketh folly.'

But yet, He cometh, He cometh, to judge the land in righteousness! And the Light of Israel shall be for a fire, and his Holy One for a flame, and it shall burn and devour the forest of thorns and briars in one day. The morality of the slaveholding Church and its prophets is like a tan-gled wilderness of scrub Upas-trees, infested with deadly serpents. At every step you breathe poison; and while your flesh is torn by the knotted underbrush, your veins burn with peatilential virus. The lizards and snakes of a preadamite world, not intended for man's abode, crawl over you, and glare upon you .- Dr. Cheever, in The

## A TRAVELLING ELDER.

THERE are, it seems, Travelling Elders of two kinds in the Methodist Episcopal Church South—a kind who travel with orders, and a kind who travel without orders. The Rev. Thomas Whitlock, of Pembroke, Christian are wanting, for he has travelled so far and so fast that he can neither be found nor overtaken, although the desire to find him is so strong on the part of one Mr. J. S. Holland of the natives is perfectly obliterated. We all know that County, Kentucky, is of the kind who travel when orders of the same place, Christian in name, and also, let us hope. character, that for want of words he puts his feel into figures, and expresses them in the numerals, \$150, and \$100. The unbappy Holland, whose bowels so yearn respectable as the nailing of a custom-house seal upon an old brandy cask, to conceal the manufacture of native rule of inverse proportion, which belongs to that region of our common country, and which makes a man of less Naboth's vineyard, there is a beautiful sanctimonions value the further he is off, the second and lesser sum only

Intight Anti-Slavern Standard.

Consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the induction of the slaves, accepted to the slaves, ac tile the proposed law with this provision of the Constitution. Until I do, I shall be disposed to stand by the report.

There appears to be a class of persons who think that he who defends all the bad use that is made of constitutional power; and that is made of constitutional power; and that be who connected by the adjusted of the age also received his careful attention; and of the age also received his careful attention; and speculations. The all-abounding spiritual phenomena of the store, and all presents to the eyes of the size political preacher, "may be defended. To repel invasion, found this side the Hudson, and \$100 if on the other? Shut up, all trade is stopped, and all presents to the eyes of the secure intercourse between the States, and to protect their commerce on the high seas, are duties of the General for the means of grace are not so common. The Southern that is made of constitutional power; and that he who connected that the right to employ all lawful means for their fulfilment requires no dulity was no part of his nature.

Thus the justice of our points, accurage in the Hudson, and \$100 if on the other? Shut up, all trade is stopped, and all presents to the eyes of the General of the beholder nothing but desolation and wretchedness. Humanity and conscience cry out against the woes of the means of grace are not so common. The Southern argument argument is a political preacher. The political preacher? The political p dulity was no part of his nature.

Among the sterling band who, in the midst of a flery construe it.

If the purpose of organizing the American AntiStavery Society, was Efficient and the construed as you appear to a sterling band who, in the midst of a flery of Cuba is a necessary measure." It is necessary when to him, but to that whole County Christian, where, no doubt, he still resides, mindful of his duty, and where the last, for the purpose of organizing the American AntiStavery Society, was Efficient and his construed as you appear to a start the construence of the Co few days ago that, at a recent Methodist camp-meeting, philanthropy, this defence of the righteousness of slave-holding, this justification of the traffic in human beings, both foreign and domestic, is unmatched. Mr. Davis one ing last, aged 70 years and 7 months, with all possible ries his religion into politics, and his politics are worthy spiritual necessities of Christian County, Ky, as well as A cannon was planted at the landing, as if to intimidate serenity and peacefulness.

In The Liberator of Aug. 9th, we published a letter from him to the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, of which he had long been a member, resigning his office as Treasurer of the Society, the Missouri and Koress rivers and travelling.

The Liberator of Aug. 9th, we published a letter in the captain of the boat, who tried to prevent the arrest, but failed. He was locked up in the iron box once occupied and would give all desirable information, and aid the glory of God, in this debasing plea for the Massachusetts and the glory of God, in this debasing plea for the Missouri and Koress rivers and travelling.

An to God it is navely out of record to be society, and travelling the Captain of the boat, who tried to prevent the arrest, but failed. He was locked up in the iron box once occupied and would give all desirable information, and aid the glory of God, in this debasing plea for the Missouri and Koress rivers and travelling.

An to God it is navely and the glory of the most the captain of the boat, who tried to prevent the arrest, but failed. He was locked up in the iron box once occupied and would give all desirable information, and aid the glory of God, in this debasing plea for the Massachusetts are imposed for the most that any Presiding Elder in Fairfax County but failed. He was locked up in the iron box once occupied and would give all desirable information, and aid the captain of the boat, who tried to prevent the arrest, but failed. He was locked up in the iron box once occupied and would give all desirable information, and aid the captain of the boat, who tried to prevent the arrest, but failed. He was locked up in the iron box once occupied and would give all desirable information, and aid the captain of the boat, who captain of the boat, who captain of the boat, who captain of the capt

#### SLAVERY IN AFRICA.

DOMESTIC SLAVERY.

Donestic slavery exists among those tribes of Africa which I have visited, but is of a mild form. The slave is well treated, and is not overworked, as he has almo nothing to do, agriculture being nearly unknown. He is tion and support of millious, to keep them from the perils considered as a member of the family of his master, par-of freedom, and from ending their days in a mad-house! takes of his joys and of his troubles, and goes to war with well known to be a free man in that city. This request

Wealth among these Africans consists of wives and slaves. These are considered the necessary attendants of warded to us. Requisite affidavits were sworn to by Mr. fortune, and form the cortege of a man of rank. A master will consult his slaves in many things, and when desiring anything from them his orders are given in such a way that they are glad to help him who has often helped and he never again connected himself with any sect. His removing the reproach of the tincture of their skin, and them, and who has many times before settled their pala-

The domestic slave is not generally sold for the slave market, unless he has infringed the laws, or become indif-ferent to the welfare of his master, and this is but seldom charge all the duties of life in a spirit of exact rectitude. disregard of all the offence and reproach, the cost and the case. The children of slaves are free, and consequently His marked characteristic was integrity. He abborred trouble. Heaven has commanded you to love the strau- slavery is not entailed upon them from generation to

The slave looks up to his master and learns to consider him as his father, and always calls him so. He has no one else on whom he can lean in case of trouble, or on are in possession of, is pursued, arrested, impu worthiness, and remarkable for his frankness and plainness of speech, without respect of persons, in all his
dealings.

The desired of conduct; being a pattern of the conduct; being and possession of the conduct, and only escapes being sold into one else on whom he can rely in the bour of trial. Being a stranger whom he can rely in the bour of trial. Being a stranger and without a master, he would often be subject to a multiple of polyers which would soon make him a victim which the jailer who had him in custody did not possess. Mr. Philbrick was a native of Seabrook, N. H., but through good report, the faithful missionaries of God! titude of palavers which would soon make him a victim The government of the multitude of villages and little

> To be right both in conscience," remarks Mr. Davis, the slave, but also the free man, puts himself under the "and in the estimation of others, is to be strong. From patronage of some man of power, that he may have some the time when, in vain reliance on the strength which one on whom to lean when trouble comes upon him. I have often seen a master who, when his slaves were

> there been any permanent prosperity, which did not rest whom he has held as a domestic, or whom he received by on the basis of virtue." Oh admirable preacher? Oh way of inheritance. But notwithstanding this seeming equality between the

> thine to all the world in the candlestick of a Presidential if the chiefs of villages. In that case, however, the village must be made up of those who are also slave-descended, as one of that class can never be a ruler of the free. in the foreign and domestic slave trade, in the system of slavery and the practice of slaveholding, is indescribably always chosen, even where the population of the descen-

> > which slaves only are put to death for the penalty of withcraft, while the free are exempt from it. In this tribe, also, slaves are sometimes killed at the death of a person of quality, in honor of his memory.

I suppose that one of the main reasons why the mas-

There is also the fear of witchcraft, which keeps not only the master in check, but even the chief. They are restrained from acting too harshly by the fear of being to the Southern mark is stigmatized as an outlaw. Now

bewitched by the injured party.

This domestic slavery exists in all that part of Africa that the slave trade is being revived, what Southern paper do we find lifting up its voice against the awful guilt? On this subject they are dumb as the Hindu priests who connive at the murders and robberies of the ast south of the Equator, and a few degrees north of it. But there is no foreign slave trade among these tribes, and, I think, never has been, probably because they have defence of the system which sustains and renders profits. no single king with power enough to establish it.

THE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE. I come, I may say almost with tears, to the foreign

will this most abominate traffic cease; when will humanity triumph over the love of gain; when will the nations or Baptist colleges, and, if the expectations of its patrons of the earth unite together and listen to the cries of thy are realized, so conclusive are its reasonings that it will woes; when will they understand the sorrows of wretched-meet with a favorable reception at the North also. It is ness we heap upon thee!

visited on poor, benighted Africa, unless we go among the numberless tribes which people its shores. But I the truth comes with so much force in favor of the South-cannot doubt that if the civilized world could see how great that wretchedness is, there is Christianity enough and philanthropy enough to end it. If the voice of one who has been a lonely traveller and a wanderer among them can help but feebly by telling the miseries he has seen, and which have been occasioned by the foreign slave trade, he will be too glad to be able to render that service.

Go anywhere along the shores of Africa, and one is sure to see, wherever the slave trade has been carried on,

sure to see, wherever the slave trade has been carried on, natives who form the worst and most wretched population There is more drunkenness than elsewhere, more trouble of every sort, more wretchedness, a lower morality, mere the Africans are poor and degraded, and we all ought to know that it makes them ten times worse when we go among them to establish the slave trade. How long shall we tolerate these unprincipled men who carry on this iniquitous traffic, and who care nothing for the woes they bring upon the Africans, provided their baracoons ashore are well filled with the sooils of the wars of these unfor-

the slave trade. When salt is scarce, and when its want is severely felt by this tribe, a man throws salt in a lonely path and then hides himself in the bush to wait for his prey. The law is that whosoever steals salt is to be condemned to slavery, and victims are never wanting. I

I have never yet found any one who was able to reconcile the proposed law with this provision of the Constitution. Until I do, I shall be disposed to stand by the full control of the age also received his careful attention; and speculations.

The result of the slave accepted a "call" else of his spiritual phenomena of his spiritual phenomena of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual food start new accepted a "call" else of his spiritual phenomena and speculations. The all-abounding spiritual phenomena of the bed speculations and speculations are instanced.

#### THE PERILS OF FREEDOM.

From The Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, ALLEN PINKS, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and free Missouri, Yazoo and other rivers, came from St. Louis to Leavenworth a year ago last August. In September, he shipped on the Twilight, and went to St. Joseph, and from thence back to Weston. While in town, making some purchases, the steamer went off and left him. In crossing the river to Kansas, he was kidnapped by an old man named Washburn, together with a white man who was crossing with him. They were tied toget but the white man was released, and Pinks committed to boat, and took him back to his old quarters in the jail We have the captain of the boat, who tried to prevent the arrest the Platte, Missouri and Kansas rivers, and travelling fifty miles on foot, without food, except a watermelon, for

> the 18th of August. His free papers had been taken from him in Missouri, and the jailer at Platte City intended to keep him until September, when he would have been sold for jail fees. He is nearly white, very intelligent, and would have commanded a bigh price in the Southern market.

three and a half days, reached here on the morning

A gentleman of this city wrote at once to Pittabe was promptly responded to, and the papers at once William M. Arthur, who knew Pinks and his family well, and by Dr. Thos. J. Gallagher, who was the attending physician at the birth of Allen Pinks, and had been the family physician of the Pinks family.

We had the pleasure, on Tuesday last, of presenting to Mr. Pinks his free papers, which his friends at Pitts-

burg had prepared for him. His eyes sparkled with plea sure as he received them. We could not but feel that our claim to being a free country was a mere mockery, when a man, bearing the imprints of humanity in every lineament, was compelled to carry upon his person writ-ten evidence of his being free. With no titles of nobility among us, yet this poor man, with a greater amount of intelligence than one-half the slaveholders of the South Mr. Pinks showed that he had been up the Missour river several times, down to New Orleans, and has tra velled much in the slave States. For the planter he expressed respect; but he could not find terms of invec-tive sufficiently bitter to express his hatred of those wretches, everywhere held in supreme contempt, whose profession it is to hunt up a free negro, rob him of what property they find upon his person, and sell him into

slavery to pay his jail fees.

POSITION OF SOUTHERN BAPTISTS. From The American Baptist. Nor a little effort has been expended by some of our Northern editors to show that Baptists at the South were generally opposed to the principle of slavery, and chiefly because immediate manumission would be injurious to the slaves themselves. Such pretences may in some instances have been made by slaveholders; but that they were thoroughly hypocritical, no one who desired to know the truth could fail to discover. We have reason to be thankful that Abolitionism has at least driven pro-slavery Christianity out of this corner. The question whether slavery is or is not a sin has been pressed till its advocates have been forced to show themselves in their own proper colors. And what is the result? Do we find any of the leading ministers or editors at the South flattering or apologizing for the peculiar institution, as if it were a grief or a burden? Not one. There are no doubt antislavery men, Abolitionists at heart, among the Baptista of the South, but they are not the men who are allowed gular custom or law of Mbongo, or Mbongon, which is simply this: When a slave is dissatisfied with his master, be may go to any other man the man and he may go to any other man be chooses, and, laying his the Southern Baptist press? On this point their papers two hands upon his head, claim protection. The man who is thus appealed to is obliged to give the succor prayed for, and keep the suppliant as one of his own slaves. No objection can be urged and no palaver can be made by union, even with our professedly neutral organizations. They insist on having their own Missionary, Bible and Tract Societies, and every book which does not come up

ble the diabolical horrors of the African trade. To counteract the writings of moderate men, like Wayland and Fuller, we learn from the Southern papers that slave trade for the market of the white man.

Poor, down-trodden Africa! when will the civilized world cease to send its vessels to buy thy people; when ss we heap upon thee!
We know not, nor can conceive of, the misery which is
to be published in Philadelphia, and sold by the prominent booksellers in New York and other Northern cities.

l'hugs; while they are bold and uncompromising in

## WHO ABOLISHED THE SLAVE TRADE?

A CORRESPONDENT of the National Intelligencer, writing from Georgia, inquiring whether it was true, as was circulated in that State, that the slave trade was orime, more iniquity, than is ever seen in any other tribe. It is easy to understand this. The slave-dealer arrives with his cargoes of rum and of goods. It is his interest to keep, I should say almost all the time, the people in a state of drunkeness, that he may have power over them, the case. It says:

"The act was passed on the recommendation of President Jefferson, and each branch of Congress vied with the other in its promptness to move for the earliest possible suppression of the infamous traffic, for so it was regarded at that day by the Representatives of the people from every quarter of the Union. On the day after the annual message of Mr. Jefferson, for December, 1806, had been read in the Senate, the first act recorded among the proceedings of that body consists in a notice, given on Wednesday, Dec. 3c, by Mr. Bradley, of Vermont, to the effect that he would, on the following Monday (Dec. 8), will be paid provided the fugitive be found on the Northarn side of the Ohio river.

The Rev. Mr. Whitlock is a young man, but a man of
weight—being of age twenty-eight years, and in pounds
twoirdupois one hundred and eighty. He is evidently in
be vigor of manhood, and sound probable. prohibition of the African slave trade, be referred to a Select Committee; and Messrs. Peter Early of Georgia. Select Committee; and Messrs, Peter Errly of Georgia, Thomas M. Randolph of Virginia, John Campbell of Maryland, Thomas Kenan of North Carolina, Orchard Cook of Massachusetts, James Kelley of Pennsylvania, and Killian K. Van Rensselaer of New York, were

appointed such Committee.

"The Committee raised by the Senate on the same subject consisted of Messrs. Stephen R. Bradley of Vermont, David Stone of North Carolina, William B. Giles of Virginia, John Gaillard of South Carolina, and Abra-

Tanuary, 1808.

"The bill introduced by the Senate Committee was

sions, to denounce it, and will never cease, while I have left one particle of political influence, to exert that influence for its repeal or amendment. I am unwilling to stand before the public, even by implication, as the apologist of that law. The report to which you refer justifies nothing of the kind. As a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, I had referred to me for a

don Centre, March 21, 1859."

after the explanatory declarations and evidence of the explanatory declarations and evidence. The explanatory declarations and evidence of the explanatory declarations and evidence of the explanatory declarations and evidence. The explanatory declarations and evidence of the explanatory declarations and evidence of the explanatory declarations and evidence. The explanatory declaration and evidence of the basis of the strictest impartiality, and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality, and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality, and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality, and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality, and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality, and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality, and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality, and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality, and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality, and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality and that it is ever of the basis of the strictest impartiality and that it is e Believing as I do that your paper is conducted upon Moss, W. H. Hord, A. M. Moore, T. C. Hawpe and A. society and the public good, and that a conservative doc-Witt.

Witt.

After a few remarks by Gen. J. J. Good, followed by

After a few remarks by Gen. J. J. Good, followed by

Michigan and the surpassed. He had rare business talent, consummate the soul, and to preserve a helpless race from being expected by the surpassed for the surpassed. He had rare business talent, consummate the soul, and to preserve a helpless race from being expected by the surpassed for After a low local matters, and the most perfect posed to the trials of freedom, "trials under which they of the lack of which, benevolent and method—for the lack of which, benevolent surprise and regret, read, since I arrived in this city on associations not unfrequently enforcemently enforcemen The next day the meeting again convened, and the business, in *The Tribune* and other abolition papers. These are so replete with errors and falsehoods as regards content in their tone, and, as we should judge, exceedingly Southern slavery that I cannot, in justice to my own conscided in their tone, and, as we should judge, exceedingly

The reverend gentleman alluded to was present, and the resolutions read. The Herald advises him there are thousands of them in England the resolutions read.

A DOUBLE BEREAVEMENT.

ollowing announcement:
"Died, in this city, at the residence of Dr. G. L. Collins, on the 1 th instant, Efficient L. Capson, of Worcester, aged 68 years."

Thus has passed away to a higher and better sphere one of the earliest, truest, most clear-sighted, and most reliaof the earliest, truest, most clear-sighted, and most reliable and devoted, of all those who have given their adhesion to the anti-slavery cause. His death is indeed a surprise to us, for we had received no intelligence of his surprise to us, for we had received no intelligence of his and sanctifies, as just and right, that incarnation at once very political constitution with sickness and death—it

during the last thirty years.

It is difficult for us to express our estimate of his worth.

We had published but a few numbers of The Liberator, Congress street, when, one day, a grave-looking Quaker

and such an unquestioning faith in the right, that, like an apostle of old, he "never conferred with flesh and blood," but adhered to his conscientions convictions at whatever

Oaronna.

"It may be proper to state that the eighth section of the bill, as amended by the House of Representatives, contained a proviso excepting the coastwise trade in negro orted contrary to the provisions of the act ration) from the restrictions and penalti ed in the bill. To this amendment the Senate refused to agree, and, the House insisting, committees of conference were respectively appointed on the part of both branches of Congress. As the result of this conferance the views of the House substantially prevailed, though not without some modifications, which provoked strong O. B. FROTHINGHAM, AARON M. POWELL and OLIVER nt on the part of many Representatives,

63 yeas against 48 nays. Among the latter is recorded the vote of Mr. Eurly of Georgia, who had been so actively instrumental in framing the act; but it is important to add that he expressly based his opposition on the ground that the bill, as modified, left, in his judgment, "a door that the bill, as modified, left, in his judgment, "a door and 5.15 p. m. wide open to evasion, and would not prevent the introduc- and 5.15 p. m. tion of a single slave." The great mass of those who voted with him in the negative were, in like manner, 7.15 o'clock) to be at the meeting in time. prompted by dissatisfaction with the details, and not with e substance or object of the measure.

The subsequent measures adopted in 1818 and 1820. offixing additional penalties to the traffic, were in like ized. Miss Greenfield will commence the proceedings by manner adopted by the common consent of Representa- her touching appeal for Freedom, "Pity the Slave." tives from all parts of the Union, and received the assent of President Monroe, in pursuance of whose earnest recommendations they were passed by the National Legisla-

\$100 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscri-

From The Cortland Republican.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 21, 1859. MESSES. EDITORS: Enclosed you will find a slip advertising " a runaway slave."

It was my fortune to become possessed of more fact I was busied just within the door way of the house

where I am now employed, when a tall and rather fineoking Kentuckian approached me and remarked that just got bad news from home. I asked him, "What is it, what can it be?" He replied, "one of my boys has run away," at the same time handing me a telegram which ran thus: "Your boy Bob ranaway last night, with four

Mr. C., in order to make known to me Bob's value and his loss, described his person and activity-his qualities, both of body and mind, instancing some facts of Bob's "He was about five years ago sold to Tennessee, he

had a wife there. How like "white folks" this; who would think it of "a nigger?" But remember, Mr. Editor, Bob's wife was the property of Mr. Cash. He then

purchased Bob, and he seemed contented and faithful found himself possessed of less property convertible into cash than he supposed. About five months ago Bob's

content, or aroused the slightest suspicion, the cunning And now how well he has chosen his time to execute his plans; Sunday night, when Mr. Cash was two

man, it appears to me I should hope that Bob would suc bited a true soul, and one worthy to be free.

Mr. C., when he got his bills off, was to take the first train through Indiana and Illinois, to intercept them. He declared that "should he succeed, Bob would never get another opportunity to run, he would put him into jail and sell him South"; he'd "fix him."

The hope for Bob is in God, his energy and shrewdness. He shows a spirit which will overcome obstacles, though they appear in the shape of equally energetic men Canada, freedom and self-hood are ahead; slavery with attendant degradation, and who knows what memories are left behind? Urged on by this, there is hope, though fear is chasing close after.

## THE WEBSTER STATUE.

Boston Correspondence of The Tribune. As I have alluded to the Webster statue, let me say that we are waiting for a fair day, in order to have Mr. Everett's eulogy repeated, in front of the State House, where seats have been provided for 6,000 persons. Legislature has once heard it, even tramping through the mud from the State House to the Music Hall for the purpose; but they are eager to hear it again. But no even Mr. Everett's finely-turned periods and finished styl of elecution can make people satisfied with the statue, as a work of art or as a likeness. And there are plenty of growls from the Abolitionists. The Liberator says the statue must be removed, but I don't think it will be, unless there shall be danger of disunion, in which case Mr Everett gives us reason to believe that it will "descend from its pedestal to stand in the front rank of the peril.' Be sure, if it ever does this, it will never get back again. The idea of relying upon Mr. Webster or his brazer Samuel and John Quincy Adams, who were true representatives of Massachusetts character. It is disgraceful to the State that this prominence should be given to a man not a native of the State, and who, whatever may have been his ability and his early services on the right people he represented in his last days, and cast his great influence into the scale of oppression. But "complimen-tary flunkeyism" is the order of the day. A great part

which place, having been starved out by his creditors in early life, he came to Beston, where he was owned for 30 chaser, having got the article, did not pay the consideration, and, there being no means of enforcing the contract and a much larger num either in the Federal or State Courts, Mr. Webster retired in the way towards us. to Marshfield, where, having 'sot' on Mr. Winthrop, he We do not forget that Adin Ballou is a very different died, and was buried with great pomp. He was then duly canonized by Mr. Everett, and his statue by Powers, an execrable caricature, was set up in the State House yard, on; or if it is Webster, whether it is Danie

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

o. 5 Beekman street, New York."

THE PENNSYLVANIA MEETING.

at West Chester next week may be named Rev. Dr. Fur- a voluntary and deliberate lie to escape the shame of con-NESS, LUGRETTA MOTT, ROBERT PURVIS, J. M. MCKIM, MARY fessing a long course of dishonesty, in which he had been GREW and THOMAS WHITSON, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. the accomplice of the Society! Assuredly, those two lies

JOHNSON, of New York. The trains leave Philadelphia for West Chester (by the new road), from the Station N. E. corner of Eighteenth and Market streets, at 7.15 and 9.30 a.m., and at 2.30 and

It will be necessary to take the first train (the one at

The President, Mr. Mott, will take the chair at 10 1-2 c'clock, precisely, and the meeting will at once be organ-

#### PERSONALITY.

A VALUED correspondent in the last STANDARD has cussion raised by our highly respected friend, Adia Ballou, of Hopedale, Massachusetts. We have no fear of losing Adin Ballon, either from the Anti-Slavery cause or from that organization, in support of it, of which he has been acts, besides being wrong, are base and vile, exciting im Leeds Anti-Slavery Society, at the residence of Wilso so long an honored and a useful member. Individually. we are in perfect agreement with him in holding Non- right-minded person. Shall we meet one of these simply Resistance precious, both for its own sake and for its with the declaration that it is a wrong action? effective instrumentality in behalf of the slave; but we are persuaded that the sober second thought will make it things which, though plainly wrong, have become first plain to bim, and to every practical Christian, that the tolerated and then reputable in the community, and which ecognition and advocacy of justice is a help rather than maintain their ground against assault through the sophisa hindrance towards the recognition and advocacy of love; tical apologies made for them by the guides and leaders, in relation to Bob's case than are expressed in Mr. C.'s that, pertinacious as a fighting Abolitionist may be, it is political and religious, of the community. We know also safe to regard him as nearer the kingdom of heaven and that some of the things thus practised (and continuing more accessible to moral suasion than a fighting slave. reputable because thus defended) are not only wrong, but holder; and that, however blind the majority of Aboli- base, mean and contemptible; such, for instance, as the he could make no purchases of us to-day, because he had tionists may still be to the merits of Non-Resistance, their surrender of men under the Fugitive Slave law; of ranks still form the most promising harvest-field for the which, nevertheless, the base, mean and contemptible laborers in that important department of Christianity.

> cisms which our correspondent left untouched, the "con- of high intelligence and influence, some of whom are called temptuous personality" which he finds, and regrets to Reverend, and others Honorable, and who, for their own find, on the anti-slavery platform.

the Abolitionists has been made, and made by a large them as such. Are these offences to be treated impersonsoon ran back two bundred miles through a thickly-settled country to his old home in Princeton," because he

The Liberator was issued. It was accounted to be treated impersor

The Liberator was issued. It was accounted to be treated impersor. The Liberator was issued. It was necessarily so. The equally culpable with the Reverend clergyman and the agents and organs of the anti-slavery cause charged guilt, Honorable senator whose lead they blindly follow, and there is some Caucassian blood indicated by that "dark, a failure in known and obvious duty, a commission of whose arguments have expressly urged them to the guilty copper-colored complexion." Does that account for all great and inexcusable wrong, upon the whole community; course in question? This were hardly justice, and it of it? and they charged special and aggravated guilt upon cer- could hardly have much effect upon Tom, Dick and The unity of slaveholders generally in the South is a great and they charged special and aggravated guilt upon certain members of the community, who committed the sin Harry. They will say, naturally, and not unreasonably—

ower in sustaining slavery, while in the North there
exists no perfect unity in laboring to abolish it. Another two children were born to them; they both died. This in question with deliberate pertinacity, in connection with "If you think you can overthrow the published arguments of course was only a loss to the master; he suddenly greater knowledge of the right and less temptation to of the Reverend Nehemiah Adams and the Honorable commit the wrong. Of course all these parties were Daniel Webster, why not address yourselves to them?" wife, worth \$1,800, pined away and died. How like offended. Of course they all entered the plea of "not Again, admitting, as it seems reasonable to do, that we guilty," declaring themselves falsely accused, and declar should address ourselves to them, is the personality thus Bob, until this last event, bad exhibited no sign of dis- ing the accusers calumniators; and, equally of course, the required to be carefully shielded from being a contemptmass of the people were most indignant at the latter class uous personality? That is to say, in commenting upon of charges, which assailed not them, but their guides and their position, are we to speak of it simply and calmly as hundred miles from home, and takes four others with him. oracles, the clergy, the lawyers, the senators and represent a wrong position, keeping back all utterance of that sense How unlike "a nigger" this! How like smart white folks! tatives, the men who, having power and influence, used which is boiling in our hearts of its meanness and base-The fugitives start about forty miles back from the them against the slave. The multitude said-"Such ness; of the contemptible oppression of the poor and weak Ohio river; they could not reach it before the second things as they say of us are bad enough; but to make which the surrender of a fugitive from slavery necessarily little difficulty in crossing. Their dangers after crossing such charges against the Rev. Doctor A., and Deacon B., implies; of the disgraceful perversion of intelligence and are quite as great as before; there is time for their pur- and Squire C.! It is enough to make the very stones cry influence to the work of leading parishioners and constitu suers to gain upon them, and there is the whole of out! Away with such fellows from the earth; for it is ents away from the right and into the wrong; and of the Egypt" before them, yet it, no doubt, has its line of not fit that they should live!" Then, as now, the "con- atrocious betrayal of personal, professional duty involved the U. G. R. R., should they strike a depôt of it, their temptuous personalities" were the things most shocking in the action, of an Honorable Senator directly against to the public ear; and to judge by ceed in his race for self-for freedom. He certainly exhi- the sermons, and the prayer-meetings, and the common street talk of twenty years ago, you would have said that William Lloyd Garrison and his associates were the worst and most dangerous of men.

Since that time, the community, in this State and New England, has materially changed its ground, having come not to Mr. Garrison's position, but much nearer it than formerly. The people of those States have, for the past twenty years, been doing more and more of those things which the Abolitionists have been demanding of them. How is this? Has calumny drawn them towards alliance with, and resemblance to, the calumniators? Not at all. The charges which they called calumny were truth. The more those changes were sifted, debated, and looked fairly in the face, the more they were found to be just and righteous. And the result has been-a result still going on, and continuing, year by year, to mature fruit more and to the memory of our late venerable friend, Effingham L. more nearly approaching to genuine anti-slavery-that the simple iteration of the dictates of religion, justice and humanity in regard to the slaves, with direct and pungent lowing extract of a letter from Rev. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., to personal applications to those personages, however styled The Liberator, dated at Leicester, Mass., Sept. 20. Reverend and Honorable, whose influence interposed most obstruction, has, with the certainty of a hydraulic press. obliged the pro-slavery public to move in the direction indicated. The great Methodist Church, the great American Tract Society, and numerous smaller pro-slavery organizations, have been burst in sunder by the power of large number of the citizens of Uxbridge, who had long anti-slavery truth, by the power of something always and respected Mr. Capron, were gathered there, and the house was filled. The services were strictly after image for aid in time of peril is very ludicrous. There is despised, rejected and protested against, but which, being Friends' custom. I cannot dwell upon them, for the apart for the exclusive use of colored children, and, as I longing to the religious and moral world to the test of the total truth, wrought continually more and more effect till it whole service was a trying and a painful one to me. I

All this time we have be accused of "contemptuous personalities." We have certainly said many severethings absence of sympathy with all those objects which had of men, some of whom possessed the admiration and some have been his ability and his early services on the right of men, some of whom possessed the admiration and some great questions of humanity, which, as the very essence side of the political questions of the day, betrayed the the respect of the community. Does justice to them, or of Christian faith and duty in our day and land, had to ourselves, require us to recall any of those severe claimed and held, during that time, the homage of his deepest convictions, of his warmest feelings, and his most of the time of many leading Republicans is taken up in bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, bord to be been dead and political advancement of the bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, sore bereavement to very many present to know that be colored man are the first to turn against him when he bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, sore bereavement to very many present to know that be colored man are the first to turn against him when he bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, sore bereavement to very many present to know that be colored man are the first to turn against him when he bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, sore bereavement to very many present to know that be colored man are the first to turn against him when he bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, sore bereavement to very many present to know that be colored man are the first to turn against him when he bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, sore bereavement to very many present to know that be colored man are the first to turn against him when he bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, sore bereavement to very many present to know that be colored man are the first to turn against him when he bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, sore bereavement to very many present to know that be colored man are the first to turn against him when he bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, sore bereavement to very many present to know that he colored man are the first to turn against him when he bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, sore bereavement to very many present to know that he colored man are the first to turn against him when he bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, sore bereavement to very many present to know that he colored man are the first to turn against him when he bave said against Hubbard Winslow or Bishop Hedding, sore bereavement to very many present to know that he colore things? To take back, for instance, anything that we g about in processions is honor of dead ones. My Not a syllable. Those things were said, first because handed me a copy of an oration upon Mr. Webster, which I dare not quote the to be needed; and the result has shown the expediency of him we were glad. We knew that he was ready to go, he is ready to deliver if requested. I dare not quote the whole of it, and I fear you will think what I do give you not keeping back such truth. The very fact of a personal is of a sacrilegious character. He says—the blasphemer! application of our principles to persons so conspicuous, a "Daniel Webster was born in New Hampshire, from steady holding up of the shamefulness of their position in contrast with the claims of truth and righteousness, was years by a few corporations, who, then finding him dam- the very most efficient means of arousing their blinded ed and expensive to keep, sold him for \$50,000 to a followers from that apathy which is the greatest obstruc-New York Company, who soon put him off to the Slave tion to any needed reform. Many of those followers, Power for a promise of the Presidency. The last purawakened by this very means, are now entirely with us; and benevolent life, stood for the last time around a three should be served a recognition of the last time around the story of the last t and a much larger number have made marked progress

person from those whose case we have been considering, nor that his objection stands on ground quite different causing much speculation among the members of the from theirs. They cried out against personality because al Court whether it was meant for Pericles, Pom- they were pricked in the heart by it, convicted of sin, and pey's Pillar, or the Razor Strop Man in a mood of rapt exposed as hypocritical pretenders, both in regard to the Noah, or the Professor. Opinions differ. A respectable government which they falsely called a free republic, and tailor attracts good custom by advertising that he did not government which they falsely called a free republic, and pantaloons on this statue. Mr. Webster was Christ. Our brother Ballou, on the contrary, as long as a good lawyer, a moderate statesman, a poor diplomatist, and at one period of his life an orator. From this latter complaint, however, owing to full feeding, he recovered. His private life was adorned with some virtues. He was a first-rate judge of chowder, the English classics, and old other. He was all expert fishermen (though timid in a decirration of individuals is wrong. His objection is to He was an expert fisherman (though timid in a designation of individuals is wrong. His objection is to a poor shot, and had the best hog in Plymouth. He attended church with considerable reguland his respect for the Methodist clergy was great. gent, respected and beloved colleague, whether this is

As the propriety of open censure depends first on the fact whether censure is deserved, and next on the expediency of making public declaration of it, so, it seems to us, the propriety of contempt uous censure must be decided. ory and first by the fact whether the conduct in question is truly contemptible, and next by the expediency of publicly lesignating this special characteristic of it.

So many and so broad are the gradations between wrong act and another that to lump them in a common tion, or to use the same formula by which to

lations between wrong and right, or, indeed, so perfectly are wrong and right sometimes united in the same action. that we must carefully discriminate unless we would do gross injustice.

For instance, lying is wrong. What, always wrong? Certainly. What, even for a good object? No doubt of it. But yet we must allow that there is an immense difference between the guilt of that poor, ignorant and persecuted man, who, being entrapped by kidnappers a ortnight ago in Missouri, echoed the lie which they dictated to him to save himself from immediate death under he scourge, and the guilt of that Reverend Secretary of Among the speakers who are to be at the State meeting the American Tract Society who wrote and published \* are not to be described by the same terms of accusation.

brother Ballon is ready, as he should be, to bear this needful testimony in all cases. But, when he sees a poor man, who has told a lie, at his own imminent peril, to secure the escape of a fugitive slave, rejecting the price of plood which was offered for his capture, does not something within with equal force impel him to grasp that need, to you or yours!" Will he not be likely to say this even before he discharged his conscience by sayingmon object!"

It cannot be denied that there is a vast difference in moral character between this lie and the lie that the kidpoken (well, as we think) of some of the points of dis. napper told to entrap his victim. And if they are different in character, they require different terms of descrip-

> Every wrong action is not a mean action. mediate and irrepressible loathing and contempt in a

We know that there are such things as popular sins; character is screened from the eyes of a large part of the We propose now to speak of one of Mr. Ballon's criti- population by the deliberate efforts of leading men, men purposes, set darkness for light, and evil for good, before The charge of an undue use of this instrumentality by the people, and actually persuade the people to receive

the Declaration of Independence, and of a Reverenc Cler gymen directly against the Golden Rule!

It seems to us that a full expression of the contempt naturally excited in an honest and humane heart by such conduct is an important part of our duty; is our duty alike towards the perpetrators of it and towards the community; and that this duty, under the circumstances, requires the offenders to be arraigned before the community, with just that minuteness of personal designation and just that emphasis of contemptuous abhorrence, which the character and the aggravation of their offence are suited to excite.

\*31st Annual Report of the American Tract Society, 1856, p. 202

# DEATH OF EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON.

WE have copied on the first page Mr. Garrison's tribute CAPRON, whose sudden decease has touched many hearts with a feeling of sorrow. We give place here to the fol- for the American slave."

"The funeral services were had yesterday at Uxbridge bis place of residence in early and middle life. Quite a large number of his friends came from other towns, and, at half-past one o'clock, a long procession, accompanying his lifeless body, moved from the house of his brother and noble characteristic of life, and apparently an entire

moral distinctions. Again, so fine are sometimes the gra- children. Among the last few names which he uttered,

ose not one jot of hope, or faith, or courage, and, endung faithful to the end, do what we may to ensure an sten the certain triumph of all Truth and Righteous Sincerely, your friend, SAMUEL MAY, Jr."

REV. SAMUEL J. MAY IN ENGLAND.

THE following report of an anti-slavery gathering ately held at Leeds, England, and which we copy from man's hand with brotherly affection, and say to him- The Mercury, published in that place, will be read with party in that State authorizing the conclusion that, for "Count upon me for whatever help I can give, in time of interest by the friends of the American Anti-Slavery "toning down," disclaimers and concessions to the enemy, deed fortunate in being represented in Great Britain with its past history and present position, and so warmly evoted to the cause for whose sake it exists.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN LEEDS.

The Rev. S. J. May, one of the earliest founders of the nti-Slavery movement in America, having made a tour the Continent of Europe, has recently visited Leeds. gentlemen assembled, at the instance of Armistead, Eq., Beech Grove, to welcome him, and to hear from him a short account of the American anti-

Rev. gentleman, informed him that the reason some more public demonstration had not been made was because of the present time of the year being unfavorable to the

clome greeting and presence, and then proceeded to give some information respecting the labors of the Ameri san Anti-Slavery Society, and the success which had thus ar characterized those labors. He introduced the name f their Society) with the deepest respect and esteem, and ighly applaaded his anti-slavery labors. Formerly the slavery was scarcely a question that was debatable in America. Now it was the question which most occupied the attention of the Senate, their justices and the minds of the people. But they had much to contend with. The present general government is wholly oppose anti-slavery effort; and when it is remember they have fitty thousand to sixty thousand officials distri-buted throughout the States and dependent upon their atronage, it will be immediately seen that the influence the anti-slavery party labored under great disadvantages Representatives from the South continually retained their eats, while the North, delighting in rotation of office were continually sending new men to Congress. Thi ontend with experienced politicians, who cause them to uffer in every attempt they make to convince the Hous lodgery against which there seems to be no present help difficulty arises from the fact that foreigners (more espe cially Irishmen) coming to America are generally elated eracy, and unbesitatingly join the Democratic party, not knowing that it is that very party which is most assiduou in support of slavery. For this reason elections generally rove most adverse to the anti-slavery party. The Rev centleman then dwelt upon the religious aspect of the estion, and gave his most emphatic testimony to the ruth of the utterance of the Rev. Albert Barnes, when he said, "The American Churches are the bulwark of American slavery." He then concluded his practical and interesting address by asking any gentleman present to make any inquiry which might elucidate any point of

Mr. J. A. Horner asked if the return of a Republican resident would have any beneficial influence upon the

the obligation? Will a court justify or palliate the crime he was not competent to manœuvre his army after he dilustrated the fact by reference to the last election, in which, during their endeavors by carvass to secure the return of Fremont, several unwise and very injurious comparises of principle were made. The Republican party vere not yet so thoroughly imbued with anti-slavery se be safely placed in power. But it must be that the American Anti-Slavery Society will ag to come to a fair settlement of this quespen a true, secure and honorable basis.

Mr. W. Armistead moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. William H. Pullen: "That this meeting, consisting of the representatives of the Leeds Anti-Slavery Association and the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, being desirous of expression its deep interest in the welfare of the American Anti-Slavery Society, takes this opportunity of tendering to the Rev. S. J. May, of Syracuse, U. S., its warmest sympa-

thies, assuring him that the cause in which he and his in-defatigable fellow-laborers are engaged is one which we highly value and appreciate. That in welcoming the Rev. S. J. May to our shores, we wish to acknowledge the ng-tried and valuable services which he has reudered to the abolition cause, and we hope and trust that God, in His bountiful mercy, may long spare him and his subvert their moral system in relation to slavery, while worthy colleagues, who, amid scornful reproach and open in relation to everything else they adhere to it with the malignity, have proved themselves the heralds of liberty

COLORPHOBIA IN EDUCATION.

A FRIEND from Chester Co. (Pa.), visiting at Hollidaysburg, Biair Co., and writing to us from the latter place under date Sept. 5th, says:

"Great attention is paid here to the education of youth; at least I would judge so from what I see and preached in the Free Church in this place to a crowded hear. It appears to be the all-absorbing question just at audience. It is scarcely necessary to say that she was heard this time, the teachers for the new year having been all with profound attention. The discourse was a wellappointed. I also learn that there is a school-house set digested argument in favor of bringing everything bedo not like to call it formal, or cold; but there was the know you take a lively interest in the education and reason, and urged the highest cultivation of the reasoning least possible allusion to our dear old friend's marked moral training of this portion of the human family. I powers. It was a powerful production and has left its moral training of this portion of the human family, I powers. It was a powerful production and has left its have thought proper to make some inquiry into the man- mark upon our people. ner in which it is conducted. The result of my inquiries is that here, as in the majority of other places, the inte- and Mrs. Blackwell addressed the people upon the subrest manifested in the colored man is more for political ject of "Woman's Rights." The weather being stormy, effect than anything else, and that those who prate the the attendance was quite small, but still the addresses That was the saddest of all! It was a loudest about the moral and political advancement of the were heard with great pleasure and will be long rememsided over, for the last few years, by teachers totally in- good. competent, the children deriving little or no benefit from their teachers. The parents of the children, as a matter of course, were displeased at this course of things, fully met and thoroughly discussed. What pleased us honor, and the approval of the just and gracious God and they appointed a committee to obtain a competent whom he served, were his, if ever mortal man could attain teacher. Such an one they at last succeeded in obtaining is the person of a white widow lady of good education thrown in the way: the consent of the school directors would be disposed to reject it. must be obtained, and they, for reasons best known to but forced them to keep the obnoxious teacher above lage. alluded to. This result was brought about by the vote of one who claims to be the especial friend of the colored man, and who is an aspirant for a high place at the hands To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard. of the friends of freedom. God save the colored man from I hope that our friends will pause and think ere they place it goes. But it omits a very important resolution passed power in the hands of such men. I contend that if the and a course of action contemplated by the Convention, colored man is ever to obtain that social position to which which I here supply. he is entitled, he must be educated. This is the primary movement, and he who stands in the way of his education is only forging links to enslave, instead of setting

> of the parents prefer to allow their children to run in the streets rather than send them to such an institution."

of Philadelphia. There is nothing in the letter which we should be unwilling to lay before our readers; but that this feeling and purpose in the Convention at West those who would persuade the colored people of this Randolph seemed to be mutual. We do not wish to mince country to emigrate to Africa have many ways of access matters. You work in your way, I in mine; at any rate, to the popular ear, and would seem to have no legitimate all work to the great end laims upon our space, to the exclusion of matter better alculated, in our judgment, to promote the anti-slavery The translation from a German paper, so kindly sent u

WORDESTER'S DICTIONARY .- We invite attention to the

by a friend, shall have a place next week. A. W. M.'s article is on file for an early insertion. "Solferino," by "Ingoldsby North," next week.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

on my last number was headed "The Republi an Party of Vermont," your readers will not forget my general subject, viz., Political Parties. And my purpose is to show the futility of depending on these parties for

the abolition of slavery. It is generally admitted, by the members and friends of these parties, that Vermont is the place where they are any in the land. And this is conceded by the friends of the slave generally. And Vermont boasts of being the

Society on this side of the Atlantic. That Society is in- and repudiation of Abolitionists and abolitionism, this "Brother, this was not the best way to promote our com- even for a short time, by a friend so thoroughly acquainted to bless the slave. Allow me here to present a few more all its papers and orators, enlogises Hale and Wilsonhe men who made those fatal disclaimers in behalf of the Joseph Lupton, Esq., presided, and, in introducing the phrase, "I am not an Abolitionist," recently, in copying into his paper Wendell Phillipa's letter to Judge Shaw despise the general principles of Mr. Phillips." Mr. Walumerical success of public gatherings.

The Rev. S. J. May thanked the audience for their ton's paper is the most progressive, anti-slavery-wise, of any in the Republican party in the State. I might enlarge upon these particulars. But look at the bright side. Take the party at its word on its favorite theme-Kansas. William Lloyd Garrison (as one of the leading members | Here, certainly, its anti-slavery is favorably tested. But is there a single ray of hope for the slave in "free Kansas"? No. Nor even for the colored freeman. All is for the white man merely. The cause of the needy is lution were in Scott's Tactics? and being answered wholly ignored. I might here enlarge upon the general "toning down" of the party, and show that its platform is on the " sliding scale " principle; that it slides down and slides off easily and rapidly; that the issues of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, of the abolition of the inter-State and coastwise trades, and the bear of his arrest and trial by court-martial. But i repeal of the bloody fugitive act, are quite slidden out, not, which makes me apprehensive of the decay of a and that nothing remains but the ghost of the Wilmot

> on the part of the Republicans, in Vermont as well as elsewhere. They generally admit that the United States Constitution, either by specific provision or the form of so as not to allow the gallant protectors of His En government it embodies, binds them to the support of slavery where it is-I. e., in the slave States. In other words, by taking an oath to support the Constitution, they are bound not to interfere with slavery in the Southern States, but to maintain the Union with them on the ground that slavery there shall be upheld by the power of the nation as a unit. Thus the North makes oath to continue slavery with its adjuncts. And yet the men who admit and claim this never cease to curse Mr. Garrison and his in-Chief had undertaken to do what it was no shame coadjutors for wishing to dissolve this Union, and so break | him as a civilian not to know how to do-only it was the oath! But how is this? What are the ethics these wise to make the attempt. There were three division Republicans profess and teach in relation to all other matters? Do not their pulpits and presses maintain that | was a mass of men a more experienced commander an oath or engagement to do a wrong, to commit a crime, his Excellency would have found it hard to handle to is not binding !-that the obligation is to break, not keep, such a contract? A man has entered into a solemn con- England that could get ten thousand men into B In reply, it was stated that such an event would only tract to commit murder, robbery or theft. Where is Park. Gov. Banks would not have been one of them. the obligation? Will a court justify or palliate the crime he was not competent to manouvre his army after he ders at Herod for having kept his contract in the decapitation of John the Baptist. This is a settled axiom among men, "A bad promise is better broken than kept." Here are a set of men who have made a contract to aid in or Several other questions having been asked and uphold the daily and constant perpetration of the "sum officers might like an opportunity of she of all villanies," the greatest crime, or rather collection of crimes (save war), embraced in any system of iniquity horseback, I can readily understand. But have which the earth bears up. Are they bound to fulfil or privates, many of them ill able to afford the break this contract? Strange to say, Mr. Garrison and his friends are the only men who recognize the true Christian ethics in practice and teach that this contract should be broken, that "the covenant with death and agreement square thing—the well-contents balancing the make with hell" ought to be annulled. And most of the Re- tents. But I rather think it is an experiment that publicans, with all the Democrats, persist in keeping the contract to commit the stupendous crimes thay have made oath to continue the perpetration of, without limit of the comic points of the history. time or mitigation of cruelty! And why do these men utmost tenacity and rigor? Can a party of such men ever be expected to overthrow oppression?

HARRINGTON. REFORM MEETINGS IN PETERBORO'.

PETERBORO', Sept. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard. On Sunday last, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell

On Tuesday afternoon and evening, Susan B. Anthony

The addresses on this subject were very able. There seemed to be no point in the great subject which was not these ladies the universal respect of those who hear them, and wins thousands to the cause who, by any other course,

The ladies while here were the welcome guests of Hon. Gerrit Smith, and we hope enjoyed their visit to our vil-Yours.

VERMONT ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

THE report of the proceedings of this Convention in such friends! They are wolves in sheep's clothing, and The Liberator of last week is substantially correct so far as

> ound to labor, ' with might and main,' for the total and immedia abolition of American slavery, either through the instrumentality

and Gerrit Smith men in Vermont to keep up the "moral agitation" against slavery with as little conflict and disthey maintain an independent organization, at present, to any good purpose in the State. Some scatter their votes, others do not vote at all. But they wish to be with the Garrisonians to this end. I am happy to say,

dvertisement of this work, which we copy in another column, from a friendly interest in the enterprise of the

From our Boston Correspondent

men actually waded through it, and it hung over like a canopy all the way. The only really sensible thing that I have been arrived at the point where the cheering was to be the negative, he ordered his men to sit down, which mand they obeyed with great slacrity. As this was have said, an eminently commonsensical thing, and nothing can be more nomilitary (or, at least unmile than common sense, I have all along been expection pline in there later days. I remember very well 6 oor Lincoln court-martialling the Colonel-Co But, in concluding this number, let me call attention his body-guard, the cadets, for not being ready to take to a monstrous inconsistency, a piece of self-stultification the escort at the end of the election sermoncalamity was occasioned by the minister detailed for duty preaching a sermon of most unheard of brevia lency time to encounter the enemy such warriors are in danger from-to wit, the one which makes its attack the month and makes booty of the brains. But the were the good old times. The weather and the number of troops on the gree

said to have been something out of the common

military manesovres, I have been told by those who a fess to know, it amounted to nothing. The Command the field and some seven or eight thousand men. into three Division Musters held at the same time by respective generals. This was not what was promised the bills of the play. It is still a moot question whether the Governor gained or lost by the campile lace and cockades, especially such of still less the money it cost every one of them, how can relieh a dusty yet damp adventure, it passell philosophy to comprehend. I suppose it will be about

not be soon tried again by any Governor yet to be.

all this happened so long ago that I have forgotten

The other great event, since my last letter, was the

constituted the success of the occasion. As a display

ting Inauguration of the Webster Statue, last Saturi week. O, my friend, you should have seen it rain! fell like the dews of heaven on my thirsty soul and t freshed it. The preparations had been on a large and to make this one of the most imposing ceremonies seen in New England—as, indeed, such an impost with workmen for a week before, putting up seats very neat job, and did the contractor and his hands cree was hung with draperies, which gave a figish to whole thing. Had it only been a fine day, it would be been a fine sight from the central point, beyond a down But as it was! The way in which the rain came di

I could not but be struck with the singular " purpose of overhearing what they would say on the ject of the day. There seemed but one opi

the expectations which their prospectus is calculated to the good opinion of the best portion of his

this letter will keep until the next.

#### Our European Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM HARRIET MARTINEAU.... No. XIV. September 12th; 1859.

SIR: Allow me, in the first place, to ask you to correct Howland's remarks. I kept a copy of that particular movements of the Church and political parties, and public mob-ignorance and rapacity over intelligence and the will be prompt in assuring us of their hearty and active coentiment generally, compared with the private conversa. natural economic laws, all is over for liberty on the con-

tion of Americans here, satisfy us entirely that your whole tinent. They need not fear; but the suffering is and will nation is thinking on the same subject, and cannot forget | be severe. t till it is settled; and this is surely a very advanced ow to abolish slavery. He was known not to be a very ractical man; and no doubt the hope was to make him nd not wise enough to see that they have only to sympaalled on to prescribe their duties and their course.

I think you must have been rather amused, during the ast few weeks, at the complaints of certain citizens of condon about their condition being "worse than the lot of the American slave," "worse than being Russian birty, forty, fifty, or sixty shillings a week by 58½ hours' to be inevitable is near at hand, though nobody seems to abor of a popular and agreeable kind. We really are shamed this time of our great strike. I need not explain why a great strike is always to be regretted; but I must days and fine summer weather must be taken advantage toms have abated. day as he chooses, in the building trades, if he can liberated on these grounds. be to compel the masters (who were bound by contracts Leigh Hunt, died August 28, 1359, aged 75." n, the churches, the courts of law and parliament, great n's mansions and the new streets of humble dwellings sh their work by a certain day. Two or three agitators ot up the commotion, and compelled the workmen of a

erence. The employers really had no choice; yet

eir decision greatly astonished the men. Being thus

informed that they would be in fact supporting the strike

y every shilling of wages they paid, they all stopped

ak, declaring their intention of resuming whenever

and operation. But we shall see whether it will have any audiences, all over the country, that the men are forbid-fered so severely in the assassination of their cherished last years of Mr. Web- pathy for all combination which is of the nature of in- to the murder of Cora Geffrard, is circulated in Hayti was the central idea on surance, and indeed for all which does not control the and published in the newspapers. The heartiest sympa-

his Oration from the rostrum ori- certainly never intended to pay. An Anti-Strike Assohim. And ever since, the weather ciation has risen up, which expresses the views of work-Abolitionist. The general bably help to fill the yards, and prevent the loss of the given place to another method of obtaining funds for our cause, rhaps this is accepted as a penalty of imprisonment and what not; and there is the sweather and looks as if the usual reason to apprehend intimidation of a more directly that one-half of the profits of our Fair will be put into the treathe Play may come off to-morrow. It kind on any attempt being made to resume work. It has under the direction of its auxiliaries, will be used for the pro-Rehears a view a new ridicule over the whole affair. been a melancholy sight in London—the great edifices motion of our cause, in Pennsylvania. can but the state of the innermost courts of Webster-Whig-deserted, or scaffoldings with two or three men working It can scarcely be necessary even to advert to the character but the rate-payers observe that their legal charity is not intended for the use of persons who might earn higher wages than many of themselves, and that it shall not be strongest doubt is about the progress of the cause," it continent to supply vacancies, and will remain to depress annually sent in various forms of articles of merchandise, to wages permanently. Let us hope that the workmen will our coadjutors in Massachusetts. These products of your have spirit and sense to make their choice between Benefit which is about equivalent to throwing hard-earned money trust from you, to be appropriated, with our utmost fidelity into the sea. Thousands of families have received about and wisdom, to the abolition of American slavery. would not outlast a certain date-as if that was victory! There is no desire on any hand to return to laws against combinations. The peril to liberty is not in that direction, but from the coercion of the laborers by their fellowsince. Taking what we see and hear, in connection with workmen. The anxiety in Northern Italy and Germany about this strike is very great. The liberals there say Office, No. 107 North Fifth street, or to any member of the that if England should be disgraced by the victory of Committee. We trust that our friends, in the city and country,

Continental affairs appear more complicated and dark state of progress. I wish I could see that the English and fearful than ever. The conduct of Northern Italy is were advancing with equal certainty, so as to be worthy the only bright part of the whole outlook. We suppose to afford you a sustaining sympathy, whenever the criti- the French Emperor to be perplexed and annoyed. If al last stage is reached. There are some, and I trust not, he is planning some tremendous new coup. He is not a few, who to their faith add knowledge of your par- wooing all parties—the exiles, the army, the merchants icular case; but there are still too many who show their while keeping his army within call, and extending his gnorance and conceit through the press (and especially navy with all possible speed. The new declaration, the n The Times newspaper), in the form of advice to you to last, in The Moniteur, is dreary beyond everything—tha et the subject drop, or of pity for the hopelessness of the return of the Italian despots was the main point of elevating the negro, and especially in lectures to Aboli- the Villafranca treaty; and that, if the despots do not ionists on the duty of either being eilent or undertaking return, Venetia must be doomed at the pleasure of Aushe safe emancipation of the negroes by some method for tria. Some people believe that the French Emperor which they are to find the money, and the wisdom and the had no choice but to make peace, from the state of his nanagement. The Times is of opinion that you have no army, and of opinion at home; that he now finds the ight to write about Uncle Toms and Dreds till you can nation so bent on peace as to need compliance or humoreach and help the slaveholders to prepare the negroes ing; that he now finds the terms of peace impracticaor freedom, and then give it them. This sort of thing | ble; and that he is adrift in his counsels, except that he ontinually reminds me of the applications made to Dr. | will not relinquish his hold upon Italy. If he and the cleverer of the two; but Austrian obstinacy is a match for a good deal of ability; and in no direction can good ropose absurd and impracticable schemes. But all this be hoped for from such a tête-à-tête. Other nations, strite to you. I only mean to say that that is the stage | meantime, pursue their policy of defence. We are not ow reached by many of our "clever men," who are too relaxing, but urging forward our preparations against oung to be aware of the dodges of West Indian slavery, any sort of attack. We have no faith in smooth professions of amity; and the occurrence of some insult or hize actively with the foes of slavery, and are by no means menace, every few weeks, keeps our vigilance alive. We must not quarrel with the necessary cost and labors. We are highly prosperous, and singularly content, satisfied and happy as a nation; and we ought not to make a difficulty of providing for the continuance our privileges. On the whole, we believe that there must soon be war. I mean that the war of Opinion which all the world feels

PERSONAL.

Yours, &c.,

desire it.

Horace Greeley returned from California, in the steamer Moses Taylor, on Tuesday morning last.

Frederick Law Olmstead, E-q., author of "The Seaboard Slave States" and Architect-in-Chief of the Central Park in this city, has been obliged by the state of his health, which has been broken down by excessive labor, to take a voyage to Europe. He left on Wednesday in the Persia.

Letters from Florence, says the Boston Transcript, state years there has been an occasional stir about working nine that Elizabeth Barrett Browning has passed most of the summer at Siena, in Tuscany—seeing no visitors, and most of the time unable to walk, except across the room; the change of air and entire rest have begun to yield and which is largely dependent on the seasons. The long good fruit; she has gained strength, and her worst symp-

The Provisional Government of Bologna have liberated work ten hours for good pay in favorable seasons, in Madame Jessie White Mario with her husband, on the order to lay by money for the dark wet days of winter; interposition of Messrs. Brofferio and Garibaldi, who are but the case is not like that of the factory, where the said to have urged the plea that the prisoners were harmmachinery makes the question of hours all-important to less enthusiasts, and, in fact, partially insane. The employers. Any man may work as many or as few hours friends of Madame Mario, however, deny that she was

The remains of Leigh Hunt have been interred in the ar agitators propose to control their fellow-workmen family grave at Kensal Green Cemetery. The funeral was a strictly private one. The mourners were Mr. Thorners as to wages on the other. They insist that none | ton Hant, Mr. Henry Hunt, and their sons ; Mr. Cheltenwork more than nine hours, and demand ten hours' ham, son-in-law of the deceased, and the physician to the ages for nine hours' work; openly declaring their object family. The coffia bore this inscription: "James Henry

> There is in the city of Providence (says The Tribune) a colored lady who is known by the name of Ganison. She is verging on fifty years of age. This woman was formerly not a woman, but merely a chattel—the slave of a planter in the South. She made her escape from bondage, and her value in dollars and cents was conspicuously set. forth in the advertisements proclaiming a reward for her recovery. Obscure and unaided, she has, within the term of a few years, been chiefly instrumental in the escape of fifty male and female chattels, and she has not finished

> in a conspiracy to overthrow the Republic, was immediately banished from the Island. We learn that he has arrived in this city. President Geffrard's daughter, while sitting in a chair in the palace, was shot by some unknown scoundrel from the outside. The Port-au-Prince Revue de

combination of conspirators. In assassinating the daugh-ter they thought that the distracted father would have hastened to the bloody scene, and they had amburcades and their ground since they stopped work on the 6th of agust. As Messrs. Trollope have now obtained worken enough to resume business, the other masters are ening their yards again to-day, to workmen who will clare that they are free from all dictation in the dissal of their labor, and mean to remain so. It is this claration which, according to the agitators, reduces the remaining the problem of the American slower than the place friends who would not permit him to leave. His Excellency yielded only to the call of his endangered country. His patriotism made him compromise with eyen his parental agony!"

The President as he bloody scene, and they had ambuscades arranged on the way from which they would fire at the president as he hurried by, and then the villains would have full power to seize the capital and ensanguine the whole country. But, happily, there were with the President in the palace friends who would not permit him to leave. His Excellency yielded only to the call of his endangered country. His patriotism made him compromise with eyen his parental agony!"

The President immediately issued a proclamation below the condition of the American slave! and it is the glibness with which the leaders tell false. appealing to the people to stand by him in this terrible ods, after repeated disproof, and the read ness with crisis and to aid in putting down the conspirators.

h their victims are carried away, that makes us A council of the Secretaries of State and other officials all so ashamed of the whole affair. The terms of the also addressed a proclamation to the Haytians, in which daration have probably found their way into your they stigmatize the late crime as a." blet upon the beauhewspapers. If so, you will have seen that they interdiet nothing but interference between the buyer and support of the government, and to console with their Seller of labor; yet the strike orators are telling large sympathies the bereaved father and family who have suf- said, "1 see they do; but I can't."—Providence Post

he minds of their hearers. individual liberty of men in the purchase and sale of thy is expressed for the President, and the liveliest indig-

TWENTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR,

NATIONAL BAZAAR.

THE Committee of Management of this well-known Fair, in making their annual announcement, have, this year, to adver-

gery, is laughing at it. Some of the material intended for in place of as many hundreds; while in the Parks are of the means by which our enterprise is conducted, so well are D. X. the poor fellows idling about, sitting down beside gentle- they known, both at home and abroad. It is sufficient to say men to ask questions about getting to Australia. It will that in the weapons with which we commenced this conflict, be worse in the winter. The leaders have alternated be- and which have, in all ages, proved " mighty through God to

> To the friends of our cause in Europe, whose generous gifts so abused. Out of this some painful questions may but have for many years been made to the Boston Bizaar, we say, that workmen will be brought from the country or the please, to be the recipients of your other gifts which have been Societies and a subscription for the support of strikes, transmute to money, which money we shall receive as a sacred

> funds; whereas they would, if at work, have received £5 and active hands have ever been quick to aid us in this departor £7, or more; and they have still to discover that the relief for sickness and old age is lost, the money gone in merely remind them that as our Fair is, this year, to have a attempting to ruin the masters. I see that some have broader basis, and to extend its operations, it will require of been declaring exultingly that the employers' capital us all somewhat larger gifts than heretofore, of labor, time, or

> > Philadelphia, on Monday, the 12th, and will continue until

The present aspects of our cause are full of encouragement; abounding proofs that our past labors have not been in vain up in the calf to retire until his proper rank should be definited bid us be of good cheer, while the magnitude of the work before

us urges us onward to new toils and greater victories. SARAH PUGH, EMILY W. TAYLOR, ANNA M. CHILD, EVELINA SUPPLEE, EMMA PARKER, MARIA M. DAVIS, REBECCA S. HART, MARTHA KIMBER, MARY GREW, SARAH PIERCE, CLEMENTINE G. JOHN, SARAH KENDERDINE, ANNA M. HOPPER, ABBY KIMBER, RACHEL WILSON, ELIZABETH GAY, LYDIA GILLINGHAM, LUCHETIA MOTT, SARAH C. HALLOWELL, JANETTE JACESON, MARGARETTA FORTEN, MARTHA A. GALVIN, MARGARET A. GRISCOM GULIELMA M. JONES. ANNIE SHOEMAKER, ELLEN M. CHILD, SARAH K GILLINGHAM, SARAH A. MCKIM. AGNES CRAIN. HARRIST D. PURVIS. REBECCA PLUMLY, MARY T. STICKNEY, SUSAN W. SHAW, LYDIA WHITE. MARGARET J. BURLEIGH, ROSANNA THOMPSON, ELIZABETH CLENDER MARIA CONKLIN, HANNAH L. STICKNEY, MARY SHAW. SARAH S. CHILD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, October, 1859:-Receiving this number only a short time before going to press, we can only give the table of contents, as follows:

been obliged to make an assignment; but we trust this 17th. misfortune will neither break nor mar a magazine which, in some respects, is acknowledged to be at the head of American periodicals.

BLACKWOOD for September has been issued by Leonard Scott & Co. Its contents are as follows: Horse-dealing in Syira, 1854.

Felicita—Conclusion.
Voluntary and Involuntary Actions. The Luck of Ladysmede-Part VI. Fleets and Navies-England-Part II. Africa.

Journal of a Cruise on the Taugauyika Lake, Central A Dream of the Dead.

The Election—Who Does the Bribery. Jersey to the Queen. Foreign Affairs—The Disarmsment.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT .- A friend of the cause, with whom

## Summarp.

An Illinois editor says his party (the Democratic) is A BLACK REPUBLICAN IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Altred Caldwell, a Virginia State Senator from the Wheeling district, is a member of the National Republican Committee, whose headquarters is in Washington city. The Trenton State Gazette says that Gen. Wright, the

Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, at a "row" on his own grounds last week, "received a blackened eye, which keeps him within doors for the present." PRIZE TO A SEWING MACHINE.—After a trial with over thirty competitors, the United States Fair at Chicago, on the 19th, gave the first premium, one hundred dellars and a silver pitcher, to Wheeler's sewing machine.

DANIEL CADY. - The Albany Statesman says: Hon Daniel Cady is fast failing—his lamp of life, almost burned out, ickers faintly in the socket. His most sanguine friends have o hope that he will live more than a few days.

The citizens of Christ Church parish, near Charleston There are ten anti-slavery papers now printed in the

A CALF AMONG SOME COLLEGE FRESHMEN. - The

Miguel Curo, having, at the head of a party, succeeded in arresting several runaway negroes, who wished to form a set tlement near Bayamo, it is intended by certain planters in tha vicinity to present Senor Caro with a horse and sword During the grounder with the negroes a paying man page. where probably the foot of the white man has never trod, and where they dwell in barbarous independence, cultivating, after a rude fashion, the ground provisions (yams, &c.) which need so little labor to produce abundant crops; whilst they steal pigs and poultry (sometimes a beef) from the nearest estates. Cuba Cor. Herald.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Christian forcibly ended by dint of a rope and a branch of a tree.

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, thus expresses himself with

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, thus expresses himself with regard to the free laborers of the North, the mud-sills of society, as Scuator Hammoud eloquently calls them:

"The proud and enviable countation of the poor white man in the South, compared to the degraded white slave of the North, is owing to the existence of African slavery in the South. If the question of emancipating the negroes were to day submitted to the people of Georgia, nine out of ten who own no slaves would vote in the negative. Slavery must be maintained—in the Union if possible—out of it if necessary—peaceably if we may—forcibly if we must. He was once an advocate of Squatter Sovereignty, but had repented of and recanted the error. Subsequent investigation had convinced him that the true theory in relation to the Territorial Government of the Union is that it is both the power and duty of nent of the Union is that it is both the power and duty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of slavery wherever t exists, or may exist, upon the soil."

The Charleston Mercury publishes the following letter from a Southerner in Kansas, remarking that it points in the right direction:

I take the liberty of writing you a few lines on a subject o interest to the South. It is pretty well conceded that Kansas will be a Free Soil, Black Republican State beyond question we have no personal acquaintance, having occasion to write us lately, made this remark: "I do not agree with you in all things. I am as rigidly Orthodox as I am afraid you are the contrary; but I give you my hand nevertheless, for I am one of those who believe, with an old writer, that in a great cause 'God will sooner pardon the errors of our zeal than the coldness of our indifferency."

will be a Free Soil, Black Republican State beyond question. The South has not done anything since '66, except to allow care the content of the sound that they intend emigrating South as soon as Kausas is admitted into the Union. We are connected with a Southern organization, and, including all, we have about 17 000 men. The next theatre for action will be the Indian territary south of Kausas, including Cherostee, Greek and Choctaw nations. The South should prepare for this in timportance to our colonization. The Abolitionists are the most constant and incessant workers I ever knew belonging to any party. The Danite order is large and well drilled in

HYANNIS KIDNAPPING CASE.—The Boston correspondence

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Christian Advocate, remarking upon the large immigration which is flowing in upon Missouri, and the development of resources, construction of railroads, ostablishment of seminaries and colleges, and erection of churches, that will follow the movement, says:

"Under such an impulse as this, it does not require a prophet's eye to foresee the destiny of slavery. There is not an element of its being that can long subsist under the presence element of its being that can long subsist under the presence of semile Dutch cook, will proceed to the middle of the wire, with a common clay pipe as a balancing pole, driving before him a business men, our educators and journalists, our philanthropists and Christians, all alike premise the approaching downfall and dissolution of the institution, and all alike unite in
hailing the dawn of that glorious day.

Shrewd.—An insurance agent in this city tells the
following in illustration of the verdancy of a gentleman in
Pike County, Indiana, with whom he had effected a policy of
insurance:

a common clay pipe as a balancing pole, driving before him a
hog and a cow, and carrying on his back a cooking-stove, a
bed and bedding, a keg of lager beer, a barber's chair, and
various cooking utensils. He will then unload himself and
immediately go to bed. After a snooze of fifteen minutes, he
will rise, dress himself, take a glass of beer, milk the cow, kill
the hog and a cow, and carrying on his back a cooking-stove, a
various cooking utensils. He will then unload himself and
immediately go to bed. After a snooze of fifteen minutes, he
will rise, dress himself, take a glass of beer, milk the cow, kill
the hog and a cow, and carrying on his back a cooking-stove, a
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various cooking utensils. He will then unload himself and
immediately go to bed. After a snooze of fifteen minutes, he
will rise, dress himself, take a glass of beer, milk the cow, kill
the hog and a cow, and carrying on his back a cooking-stove, a
various cooking of lager beer, a barber's chart, and
warlous cooking itemsiles. Daily Beauty.

The Artisi-Prisoner.

The Minister's Wooing.
Old Papers.

Refued Guns.

A Trip to Clubs.
Blondel.

The Woodersmith.

Roba oil Roma.

Las Malanotte.

The Professor at the Breakfast-Table.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Oitury.

Recent American Publications.

The "Obitury" page records, in fit language, the death of Mr. M. D. Phillips, the projector and founder of The Atlantic, to whose clearness of judgment and strength and tenacity of purpose its success is largely due. West regret to learn that the firm of which he was the head has (in consequence, probably, of his sudden decease) been obliged to make an assignment; but we trust this principal will be a massignment; but we trust this professor I was a proper of the propers will be a massignment; but we trust this principal was and point of the verdancy of a gentleman in Pike bed at a wolfs mone. He will then throw she had effected a policy of the will be a reflected a policy of the will be a resolution, alighting the last time on the tip of the cow's hore. And while in this position will take the chicken coop, and, according to make a sure thing of the sure thing to make a sure thing of the sure the choose one on the sty of the same the chicken could not the personal while in this position will take the chicken coop, and, according to the last time on the tip of the cow's hore. All the will be a result the chicken could not the personal while in this position will take the chicken coop, and, according the last time on the ist throw on the list of the source the could not the personal while in this position will take the chicken coop, and, according to the last time on the ist them the chiral was brunched to the price death of the sure than the cooperation will personal while in this position will take the chicken cooperate the was sure thing of the personal was sure t

of animated property, called Goorge Barlia, was put on the block at Carrollton, Greene County, Illinois, and sold to the highest bidder. His officace was a violation to the law which prohibits the immigration of negroes into the State. Having been tried and found guilty, he was fined \$63; and not being

Now it is our deliberate upinion that unless the Republican party, will commit itself to this reasonable reform, its success is matter of indifference. We say it should boldly commit itself in advance of gaining the Legislative control for no party to power ever feels bound to do any more good things than it promised when seeking power. Usually they contrive to avoid the fulfilment of many of their distinctly given ple iges. Let the Republican party then through all his power attack these absurd and cruel laws, and demand their total abrogation trusting in the sen-e of right and justice among the people, and they will endear themselves to the people, and may hope for the ascendency in our State affairs. Until they do this, the intelligent triends of liberty will be quite likely to ask them "what do ye more than others?"—Cnicago Cong. Herald.

White Slaves Released.—It does not seem to be very difficult to sell waite men and women as slaves at the

Special Aotices.

CHILDREN'S MEETING AT LONGWOOD .- Seventh lay, the first of Tenth month, 10 o'clock, a. m., is the time inally appointed for the Children's Meeting at Longwood. JUNIOR ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY .- A Stated

neeting of the Junior Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Clarkson Hall, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 4th, at 7½ o'clock. ANNA C. DAVIS, Sec'y.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. — Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting for 1859 for sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, Price 15 cents. Persona sending 6 Sct. atamps to Oliver Johnson, 5 Beekman street, New York, will receive a copy post-paid.

Advertisements.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

THE GREAT ECONOMIZER OF TIME AND PRESERVER OF HEALTH. Office No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Mrs. Vinton dedres me to express to you her entire asticfaction with your Sewing Machine. I may add that, judging from the frequency of the rapid tiek of this machine, it promoss both industry and pleasure. My purse bears witness that the Sewing Machine, among its other excellencies, is a household economy.

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I regard it as the best instrument I have seen, for neatness, variety, rap dity and beauty of performance. Its introduction among the families of our land will be a benefaction and a blessing to mothers and daughters.

REV. D. G. AEBOTT, Spingler Institute.

There is but one Sewing Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's.

JUDON MRIGS, of the American Institute.

The most practical invention adapted to common use.

Com Mechanics' Institute, Baltim the States.

The machine has given the highest satisfaction. It is, indeed, a household treasure. It runs with ease and velocity, makes a beautiful stitch, and has not once got out of repair.

T. S. ARHUR, Arthur's Home Mag.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. REASONS FOR SUBSCRIBING WORCESTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY:

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ices in the pages

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cms before known or used, but also of those recently discovered,

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Is far more complete than any similar work. containing rare, valuable and interesting information on important subjects; as well as critical remarks on the orthothe pronunciation, the etrmology, the grammatical form astruction, and on the peculiar technical, local, provincial prican use of words.

re. The price of the Library Edition, which will be ready for delivery November next, will be 37 50, and those desirous of obtaining a

November next, their names to hiUKLING, SWAN & BREWER,
No. 131 Washington street, Boston. IFE OF REV. JERMAIN W. LOGUEN.
The Biggraphy of Rev. JERMAIN W. LOGUEN is already written
by an able pen, and would be at once published but for the pecuniary

MARD. - ANNA M. LONGSHORE POTTS, M. D.

WANTED.—A complete set of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, from the commencement to the present time, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address WM. STILL' 07 North-Fifth St., Philadelphia. Now Ready, Price Twenty Cents.

THREE DISCOURSES ON THE RELIGION OF REASON. By GERRIT SMITE. With a letter to William GOODML. Orders supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau street, New York.

I had resolved to speak my honest scorn
To her; but when I saw how care had fed Upon her lovelinesss, walking forlorn, As if her soul was dead,

Upon the earth, forgotten things among, The bitter words I had resolved to tell,
Like swords that fall from hands by death unstrung, Clashing and shivering fell. And so we met and parted, silently;

The pity of my glance. FOR THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Despair so frozen in her countenance

That she endured without a moan or cry

MADGE VERTNER. BY MATTIE GRIFFITH.

which was painting the western sky with purple, crimson

nion with nature—to love the forest—find her companions

was bold and wilful, with a flash of temper which some-

animation and boisterous frolic, those who knew he

-an' is all dat splendid red an' yaller his carpet?"

"Who told you so, Pomp?" she inquired.

curtains, jist like de ones missus hangs up in de drawin' room in de winter, comes down so long an' broad like

dat I can't see fur inter de house; but I knows it is

splendist like, an' I should love to have a peep in dar-

"Well, Pomp," said Madge with a sudden energy, "i

you are a good boy and a faithful servant, and do all that

you are told, and don't steal or tell stories, you will go

The boy's eyes were stretched widely open; he rose and

What, Miss Madge, me gwine to heaven when

Madge felt herself a little puzzled about the matter

and, her idea of social order being somewhat disturbed

"Ob, papa, that's very pleasant news; when

of recognition, welcomed Tom Hynes to his mansion.

"Well, Colonel, I'se got 'em fast an' shure, lodged in

The Colonel was about to reply, but remembering hi

The girl retreated from the room, but not out of hearing. She ensconced herself behind an open shutter upon

the verandab, where, unperceived, she could hear every

word of the conversation.
"Where did you catch them?" asked Col. Vertner
"Where did you catch the store as he would be

"Be seated, say nothing of your dress, but tell me how, where and when you caught the negroes."

Madge, I have business to attend to."

her limbs heavy.

so dat us can see clar in."

I would, now, best in de world."

"Yes, if you are a good boy."

there when you die."

die?

oder niggers."

to de house.

the town jail."

daughter's presence, he said:

souls will live together."

she laughingly remarked-

can do what yer likes best with 'em." "And now you wait for your pay."
"Yes, Colonel, I should like to git the money now if it suits your convenience; but don't hurry yourself you'se as good as the bank, an' any man can 'ford to wait your CHAP. IX. WHEN Madge returned to the house, she paused upon the verandah to catch the last glimpse of the setting sun,

"It suits me to pay you now"; and Col. Vertner withdrew to another room, while Tom Hynes was left sole occupant of the parlor. How admiringly the vulgar and gold, glinting the tops of the old elm trees, flecking the lawn with varied tints, and bathing the whole land-scape in a warm, soft and loving light. Instinctively she man's eye wandered about, and occasionally lingered for removed her hat, and, leaning against the flower-twined a moment or two upon some rich article of furniture.

How he envied the owner of so much splendor and luxury, dronk in the charm closury from that account here. drank in the charm glowing from that scene of beauty. and perhaps he dreamed of the time when he too should be master of such an establishment. But if he did, such pictures and visions were soon dissipated by the return of the owner of the mansion, who counted out to him,

"Oh, I ax yer pardon! but I forgits sometimes; true,

s you was sayin, whar was they caught? We walked long the fust day, an' I seed from the way the dogs smelt

along the just day, an' I seed from the way too dogs smelt and suuffed along that we was on the right track. All along through them flat thickets and right into the swamps we marched fur two days, when, nigh about the close of the third day, as we drawed close on to Squire Martin's farm, I seed the dogs begin to snuff and fume away at the ground, and Cuff—he's the best of the whole pack—jiet tore round an' spuffed up as though he'd have a fit.

the ground, and Cuff—he's the best of the whole pack—jist tore round an' snuffed up as though he'd have a fit. Then I knowed he smelt nigger flesh, an' sure enuff he did. I began to beat about a little myself, an' thar, hid away behind a pile of old fence rails, I found 'em both, Jack an' Milly. At fust the boy showed a little resistance, swore he wouldn't be took back alive, an' that he never meant to be a layer again. Wall, now you see I recommend to be a layer again.

meant to be a slave again. Wall, now, you see, I never lows any o' that kind of talk 'bout me; so I fetched him

'lows any o' that kind of tank bout me; so I letched him a blow across the head with my powder-horn, which I thak done the business, an' give him a pretty bad headache; theu the woman fell to a-cryin' an' beggin' an' sayin' they would go back peaceably. Well, I bad no more trouble, you may say, after that. With the assistance of Bill Bunce, I tied 'em both, an' they walked

a'ong with us as peaceable as could be, except the woman,

took on a good deal when she found that they was goin

to jail an' not comin' home; but they's fast now, an' you

who kept up a good deal of sobbing an' spiffling; Jack was as still as though he had bin dumb.

and deposited them easily in the old, worth leader wanter.

"I s'pose, Colonel, you'll be comin' in to town to-morrow or next day to see to them runaways, or would you like make of my tour.

"I s'pose, Colonel, you'll be comin' in to town to-morrow or next day to see to them runaways, or would you like the companion of the colonest the state of the colonest the colon among the birds—listen to "sermons in stones"—read "books in the running brooks"—find poetry in the flowers, and admire the pictures painted by the gorgeous

have them again on the place, and shall dispose of them "Now, if you'd be far sendin' 'em down the river. ]

Yet we suppose that most of her friends complained of her as a hoiden, and marvelled why the elegant Mrs. Vertner did not break her child of such vulgar habits, refine and make a lady of her. But Madge's life was as unconscious as that of the flowers. She was blameless unconscious as that of the flowers. She was blameless as the constant of the flowers. She was blameless of the flowers of the flowers of the flowers of the flowers. The was blameless of the flowers of the flowers of the flowers of the flowers of the flowers. The was blameless of the flowers that he gives good prices. If you would like, I ken bring and guileless; yet she was by no means " a model," or a Col. Vertner hesitated a moment, and then said: record of human virtues bound in flesh and blood. She

"Bring him to me to-morrow in town. We can take him to the jail and let him look at the negroes."

time kindled up her whole frame and lit her face as lightning lights up and brightens the summer sky. Col. she of entimes appeared imperious, though never harshe "I must" and "I shall" were never, even in her childwidder Vitetor; I guess it won't be more 'an a snap of my finger to git her. Them wimmin ain't smart in the legs like the boys. Now, I believe, if it hadn't bin fur hood, idle threats, but intimations of a settled purpose, from which nothing could swerve her. Her father, who took great pride in her determined character, used to say, in his jocose way, that "she was a d—l one minute and an angel the next." Though her life was, to all appearance, so very objective and external, so full of dashing an external so full of dashing and the propose of the control of the winder vite of the winder v day, an' he says his mother is goin' to move out to Missoury, an' the gal didn't want to leave her husband, an' best—the negroes, and especially the old nurse—declared had bin beggin' a good deal to be hired out or sold here, spirits whispered round her cradle; and though this was generally set down as idle negro talk, yet we have seen have been at the down as idle negro talk, yet we have seen have been at these here have been at these was the second to be first out of and out of soid here, but his mother wan't willin', an' so she started off. They have had her husband up, tryin' to make him tell whar here at these here. generally set down as idle negro talk, yet we have seen her at times when her lace bore a strange expression, the eyes being wild, her lips parted, and the thin, fine nostril distended as if snuffing air purer than that breathed by distended as if snuffing air purer than that breathed by nothin' of his wife.' common nostrils. So it was now. As she leaned against

the pillar, gazing at the sunset, a soft, dreamy langour attentive ear; indeed, he felt a sense of degradation in seemed to encircle her, and to make her eyes dewy and emaining so long in the presence of such a vagabond as Hypes. But the wealthy gentleman must needs remember "Madge, Madge," called her father's voice from the parlor; "Madge, darling, come here."
"Yes, papa, I am coming." Still she did not move, or change the earnest fixedness of her gaze.

Pomp, who had been following her at a distance, now that he was in his own house. Moreover, the slavestole up and laid himself down on the door sill, fixing his eyes inquiringly upon his young mistress.

"What's it, Miss Madge, up dar?" and he pointed his finger toward the sunset. "Is it God's house—door open bowing very politely to him, and insisting upon giving "Nobody, mics—nobody at all; only I hearn 'em say dat God lives up dar in de sky, an' so I jist s'posed dat youder mout be his front door, what somebody's lef' open, bestowing very politely to him, and insisting upon giving him his stirrup. He followed him down the avenue, opened the gate, and saw the rough rider depart without bestowing a cent. With a disappointed expression of the story of opened the gate, and saw the rough rider depart without

was upon her head, with his fingers twining her long curls. She gezed full upon him; in that equivocal light,

"Yes, my dear." He tried to smile.

looked at his young mistress with an expression of de-He hesitated a moment, as if weighing in his mind the

chances and possibilities of such a destiny. For a moment his black face grew bright, as if he half accepted the promise. 'Twas but a gleam, for, quickly resuming

Then why did they run off?"

the old expression, he shook his head, saying—
"But, laws! Miss Madge, de kitchen an' de quarter won't be nice, an' I'll hab to go in dar 'long wid de them unhappy. I know it was wrong of them to run off, but I am sure that they will not do so again. You will "No, if you are good when you die, you will go to ry them this time, won't you, dear papa, for my sake? heaven, where there will be no kitchen, but all the saved And she wound her arms round his neck, and pressed her heek close to his. "Den dey ain't gwine to hab a kitchen up dar? And de white folks will go 'long de niggers? Oh, no, Miss Madge, God ain't gwine to hab no sich house as dat."\*

"Well, Pomp, be a good boy and leave all to God." As she turned to enter the parlor, a rough, shabbily dressed and dust-bespattered man rode up to the verandal have it settled, between ourselves, that Jack and Milly are not to be sold, but brought back home, and kindly forand, hastily dismounting, called out to Pomp—
"Here, boy, here! is your master at home?"
"Yes, sar, he's in de drawin'-room," and Pomp made given. Come, papa, you are not used to refuse me favors." a bow, touching his hand to his fore lock, in imitation of

taking off a cap. "Walk in, sar, please-walk right in now you are going far beyond your privilege.'

Madge did not balt or speak to the man, but, remen bering that her father had called her some moments before she entered the drawing-room, where she found him busy

"Well, little lady, you needn't be so very haughty about it, but I shall have to teach you that my business affairs must not be interfered with, even by my precious, Well, darling, I've been thinking over our trip to the Cave, and trying to arrange in my mind the day we couting, saucy little Madge Wildfire." Here the conversation was broken off by the sudder entrance of Pomp, followed by the rough-looking stranger

until you say yes. Ah, but there comes mamma; I mustn't speak of it while she is by."

"Master, here's a gemman wants to see you." There was a very obvious emphasis upon the word gentleman, and a queer, cunning expression in Pomp's face, as if he doubted the stranger's right to that much-used and more abused title. After glancing sbrewdly towards his Miss Madge, he darted off, declaring that he meant to hold

the stranger's horse and see if he wouldn't give him a Col. Vertner rose from his seat, and, with a cold word " How very odd you are; I am sure it is very gloomy.

She rang the bell, and Daniel soon appeared with the lights. Madge screened her eyes with her hand from the bright blaze, and Col. Vertner sank back in the pillowy depths of his arm chair, to dream dreams, perhaps, of what "might have been." Mrs. Vertner drowsed over are reprovider. what "might have been." Mrs. Vertner drowsed over front of the church, is a well-wrought statue of Robert, beer embroidery—that unceasing occupation of vacant hinds—while Madge sat lost in a brown study, locking Scotia nourishes the memory of her heroes.

All three were silent or preoccupied with them-The tray of tea and sandwiches, which Daniel with a little more cordiality in his tone, as he pointed to "Well, thanky, Colonel, I feels sorter tired, but this rought in, was sent out again, its contents untasted. here cheer is altogether too fine fur one o' my trim to sot on. Why, I'll equash this green velvet right into a holler with my weight an' dirt. I did mean to smart up a little afore comin' here, but I was in sich a hurry to let you know the good news."

"Be realed any arthur. Phus the hours wore on, until the hand upon the dial-other station because Mauchline is the village in which plate of the alabaster clock, which stood on the mantel, Burns found his wife, and where he was married, and

> "Go to bed, Madge; say your prayers, darling, and When she entered the weird little room where she

slept, she did not light the lamp, but seated herself at the open window and looked out upon the still, star-lighted summer night. Hour after hour glided by, and Madge still sat by the window, dreaming dreams and forming plans of which we shall have more hereafter. The thoughts which come to us in the stillness of the night

A BLIND MAN'S THOUGHTS.

How precious, then, would morn have been; Alas, I saw not what I ought, And saw what I should not have seen!

It died-that first bewild'ring pain;

Yet would I not complain; I feel
Some pleasures are obscured by light,
As darkness can alone reveal
The solitary orts of night;
The flowers unseen yield sweeter scent;
The touch of love is prized the more;
And woman's silvery voice is blent
With music never heard before.

spondence of The Syracuse Standard MAUCHLINE, Aug. 22d, 1859.

country was near Syracuse. A ride, upon the railroad, of forty miles brought us, in two hours, to Ayr—the land of Burns-whither, as to a sacred spot, hundreds, perhaps

At the railroad station we took a carriage (which they here call a machine) and drove out of the town a little more than two miles, to a long, one-storied, white-washed stone cottage, standing hard upon the road side. Our driver stopped his horse and announced the "Birth-place of Burns." Another "machin" just then drove with a party from the door, making room for us to enter the humble, but now illustrious, house. A kindly-looking neatly-dressed old woman, and her cannie daughter, received us in an entry about four feet square, on either side of which was a room fourteen feet square, the kitchen on the left hand, and the spence, or sitting-room, on the right. We were ushered first into the former, which we were assured was kept very much in the condition in site, the right hand side was occupied by dressers and a curtained recess, seven feet long and four feet deep, completely filled by a neat bedstead and bed. That, we were to the immortal poet.

room—the walls, the tables, the chairs, literally covered with names inscribed or deeply graven by some of the thousands who wished it to be known that they had been attracted to the place by the fame of "Scotia's favorite bard." Having furnished ourselves with pictures of the room in which Burns was born, and fac-similes of the original manuscript of his "Cotter's Saturday Night, Passing the "Alloway Kirk," a few rods, we alighted on the opposite side of the road, at the gate of the enclosed mound upon which stands a monument to Burns. It is a circular, temple-like stone building, about twenty-five feet in diameter and sixty feet high, with a dome-like top. Inside there is a room, perhaps fifteen feet in diameter. Opposite to the door stands a marble bust of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful onder mout be his front door, what somebody's lef' open, dat us can see clar in."

of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, bestowing upon him a cent. With a disappointed expression of face, the boy looked after the horse and rider, and, made a control of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, bestowing upon him a cent. With a disappointed expression of face, the boy looked after the horse and rider, and, ever before seen. In the centre of the room, upon a control of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, bestowing upon him a cent. With a disappointed expression of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, bestowing upon him a cent. With a disappointed expression of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, bestowing upon him a cent. With a disappointed expression of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, bestowing upon him a cent. With a disappointed expression of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, bestowing upon him a cent. With a disappointed expression of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, bestowing upon him a cent. With a disappointed expression of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, be the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, better the poet with a disappointed expression of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, better the poet with a disappointed expression of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, better the poet with a disappointed expression of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, better the poet with the unique idea, was disappointed expression of the poet, which looked to me much more beautiful, and the poet with the looked to me much more beautiful, and the poet with the looked to me much more beautiful, and the poet with the looked to me much more beautiful, and the poet with the looked to me much more beautiful, and the poet with the looked to me much more beautiful, and the poet with the looked to me much more beautiful, and the poet with the looke pedestal, there is a glass case containing the Bible, in two The glowing twilight had faded into the dark shadows of evening. Everything looked chill and gray. The lamps were unlighted in the parlor; Col. Vertner sat alone. Madge stole from her hiding-place; and, still as the moon gliding from behind a cloud, she crept up to her father's side and laid her hand upon his shoulder.

"What is it, daughter?" and the food father's hand was upon her head, with his fingers twining her long small open volumes, which he gave to his Highland Mary. Upon the fly-leaf of one of them is fastened a lock of her hair, and upon that of the other a favorite text of scripthar, and upon the fly-leaf of one of them is favorite text of scripthar, and upon the fly-leaf of one of them is favorite text of script

snuff-box made from the wood of Alloway Kirk.

There was an old Scotchman on the ground, whose office it evidently was (by appointment or assumption) to show it to strangers. He was competent to the duty, for he had long lived in the neighborhood; he had seen Robert Burns; he knew Tam and Souter Johnnie; and had often told the stories which visitors wish to hear stop to hear all he had to tell us, and, as we paid him a od fee, I suppose he did not grieve much that we spared im a part of the recital.

Ayr, where is still standing, and in good repair, the Inrwhich Tam O'Shanter loved to frequent, and where, in

into and about the house and yard, and barns, as much as our sense of propriety would allow us to. Our driver showed me (for I rode outside with him) things and spots made memorable by what Burns had said or done respecting them. He gave me an account, too, of the celebration of the centennial birthday last January, which, here and at Ayr, as well as Glasgow, Edinburgh and London, was most enthusiastic. I asked which was the greatest favorite with the people of Scotland, Burns or Walter Scott? "O, Burns," he exclaimed with great earnestness.

bade them "good-bye." It was hard to part from them. the walls of ice, which, as their wetted surfaces congealed

As who, in idly searching o'er
Some seldom-entered garret shed,
Might, with strange pity, touch the poor,
Moth-eaten garments of the dead,

Thus (to their wearer once allied)
I lift these weeds of buried wos,
These relics of a self that died So sadly and so long ago!

'Tis said that seven short years can change,
Through nerve and bone, this knitted frameCellule by cellule waxing strange,
Till not an atom is the same.

By what more subtile, slow degrees
Thus may the mind transmute its all,
That calmly it should dwell on these,
As on another's fate and fall!

So far remote from joy or bale, Wherewith each dusky page is rife, I seem to read some pitcous tale Of strange romance, but true to life.

Too daring thoughts! too idle deeds!
A soul that questioned, loved, and sinned!
And hopes, that stand like last year's weeds,
And shudder in the dead March wind!

Grave of gone dreams!—could such convulse Youth's fevered trance? The plot grows thick: Was it this cold and even pulse That thrilled with life so fierce and quick?

Well, I can laugh at all this now— But cannot smile when I recall The heart of faith, the open brow, The trust that once was all in all: Nor when—ah, faded spectral sheet, Wraith of long-perished wrong and time, Forbear! the spirit starts to meet The resurrection of its crime!

Starts-from its buman world shut out -

Atlantic Monthly.

WE regret to announce the death of the charming essayist, Leigh Hunt. This popular author was the son of a clergyman of the Church of Eugland, and was born at Southgate, in Middlesex, October the 19th, 1784. His father was a West Indian, and his mother a Philadel phian; but at the period of the American Revolution his father, who was then in the law, took the British side in politics, and manifested his loyalty to the Crown so warmly that he was forced to fly to England. Having taken orders, he was for some time tutor to Mr. Leigh, the nephew of the Duke of Chandos, who had a seat at Southgate. Leigh Hunt received his education at Christ's Hospital, like his friends Coleridge and Lamb. About the time of his coming of age, he assisted his brother John in the establishment of a Sunday paper, the News, to which he contributed theatrical criticisms that brought a new tone of writing and independence into that department of the press. He had previously been employed in the office of his brother Stephen, an attorney, but had relinquished that employment for a situation in the Waroffice, which he gave up on becoming, in 1808, founder and joint proprietor of the Examiner. This journal be edited for many subsequent years, and rendered it exceedingly popular. Some remarks, by no means of a personal character, directed against the practice of flogging in the army, became the subject of a prosecution, and the trial came on before Lord Ellenborough, 22d of February, 1811. He was acquitted. But this was not to be the last of the Hunts' appearances in the law courts. A fashionable newspaper having called the Prince Regent an Adonis, Leigh Hunt, in a fit of indignation at the Regent's having broken his promise to the Whigs, added
—" of fifty." The prince's vanity triumphed over his discretion, and on the pretended ground of some words of but be inoperative. more serious import a third prosecution was instituted.
The jury upon this occasion found a verdict of guilty
against Leigh Hunt and his brother John, and each was sentenced to pay a fine of £500, and to suffer two years' imprisonment. Offers not to press the penalties were made on condition that no similar attacks should appear, but were with constancy rejected. Upon their liberation the Hunts continued to write as before, and maintained the Examiner at the head of the weekly metropolitan press till its fortunes paled for awhile before the Tory by the wit of Mr. Fonblanque. Meanwhile, Leigh Hunt, on the invitation of his friends, Shelley and Lord Byron, went to set up the Liberal in Italy, where, after the almost is given below: immediate loss of the former, he continued to reside for about four years, a small portion of which was passed under the same roof with Lord Byron, but not happily. In the year 1847 the Queen, at the recommendation of Lord John Russell, bestowed on him a pension of £200 a year. Among the more important of his poetical works are his "Captain Sword and Captain Pen"; the "Palfrey"; the collection of his narrative poems entitled "Stories in Verse"; and his "Legend of Florence," a play in five acts, which we may mention as being a favorite with her Maiesty, who went several times to see favorite with her Majesty, who went several times to see it performed at Covent Garden, and, moreover, had it played before her at Windsor. First on the list of his Mari prose works we may place his "Sir Ralph Esher," a novel, or rather fictitious autobiography of a gentleman of the court of Charles II. Then follows a long list of volumes, some of which take their place in the standard iterature of the country; the "Indicator"; the "Companion"; the "Seer"; "Men, Women, and Books" (the atter including articles from the Edinburgh and other Reviews); "Stories from the Italian Poets, with Critical Lives of them all"; "Table Talk"; the mélange of cri-ticism and story, entitled "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla"; the critical essays and selections entitled "Ima gination and Fancy, Wit and Humor"; three volume of Autobiography, comprising a corrected and final account of his relations with Lord Byron; the "Religion" of the Heart," a manual of faith and duty, according to

the author's opinion on these subjects; the "Town, it Memorable Characters and Events" (two volumes metropolitan anecdote and survey); and other two volumes of a like nature, under the title of the "Old Court Suburb." Among the long list of his translations may be mentioned Tasso's "Aminta," and Redi's "Bacco n Toscana"; from the French, not a whit less admirabl translated perhaps, he has rendered the famous "Lutriz" of Boileau. To his critical productions may be added (by reason of their copious notices and comments) his edition of the plays of Wycherley, Congreve, and Farquhar, and his collections from prose writers and poets, under various titles of "A Hundred Romances of Real Life." A Book for a Corner," and "Beaumont and Fletcher. which last is a collection of the least objectionable passages from those writers, made for the purpose of enabling families to become acquainted with them. Many of the essays and poems gathered by Leigh Hunt into some of the volumes above named originally appeared in various periodical publications of his editing, such as the Reflector, the Liberal, the London Journal, and the Tatler, in some of which he had Lamb, Hazlitt, Lord Byron and Shelley for his coadjutors.

The (London) Daily News, in the course of an interest-ing memoir, observes: "He would at any time lay aside the pen of a poet to take up that of a journalist, if he saw that a service was needed to the cause of liberal advance ment, or a check required to any form of rampant Tory ism. He would quit even Spenser for the daily or weekly

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Advertisements.

ELECTION NOTICE

s heing present.
le of New York, represented in Senate and

Very respectfully, GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of Sta CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SEEBIF'S OFFICE NEW YORK, August 31, 18

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in files.

JOHN KELLY, She

A Review of the Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War. By Judge Jay, A History of the Mexican War. By Loring Moody, Authentic Anecdates of American Slavery. By L. Maria Child, Brotherhood of Thieves. By S. S. Foster, Branded Hand. By Jona. Walker, Channing's Letter to Abolitionists, Chatanopea.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

BOARDING HOUSE.—Respectable persons accommodated with genteel boarding, transient or perma D accommodated with genteel boarding, transient or permapplying to the subscriber, No. 832 South street, below Nint WILLIAM S

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MARRIAGE REPOSITORY.—The subscriber Jthe public that he has openedhis new Carriage Reposa bickace street, below Fifth, where he intendato keep an so new and second-hand Carriages for sale or suchange, of arriages made to order on moderate terms. Carriages sola

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where and when you caught the negroes."

"Well, now, Colonel, you see them dogs of mine is as gure an' sartain as ken be; they ken scent a nigger true an' fur. I jist whistled 'em out an' followed along the course pretty direct from your place to the river. I have scented an' treed so many niggers that it 'pears to me now as though I could do it most without the dogs. I have a feather an' seems to have a feather and the seems to have a feathe an' though I don't mean any vanity or self-praise like, you know, I does say it, who oughten ter, that I has picked

Rover came bounding along, and, erouching at her feet, turned his queer, intelligent eyes also toward the sunset. His mistress, however, did not heed him. One of her old dreaming fits was upon her. She was silent and dollar by dollar, every cent of the reward. happy, but could give no reason for it. God's actors are never theorists. They live what other people think and write. How natural and rightful does it seem for thi young girl, this hud of seventeen, to be in close commu

or next day to see to them runaways, or would you like me to fetch 'em out to you?"

"No, I shall go in myself to morrow; I never wish to have them again on the place, and shall dispose of them Mass., and Mr., Mrs. and Miss J., whose last home in our

ken tell you of a trader who would give you as good a bargain as any man. He is buyin' up now, an' I know thousands, of pilgrims yearly wend their way.

time kindled up her whole frame and lit her face as lightning lights up and brightens the summer sky. Col. Vertner had never allowed her will to be curbed, so that she of entimes appeared imperious, though never harsh. "Sartinly, Colonel, it's jist the same to me; we'll be on hand, near about the tavern. I have only one other job on hand at present; that's to look up that gal of the

To none of this talk did Col. Vertner lend a willing or catcher-degraded though he be socially-has certain responsible political possessions; he is a voter-one of he Democratic sovereigns-and his existence cannot be quietly wiped out or overlooked, as though he were a woman. Even the nabob, at certain times, condescends to salute him. So Col. Vertner bore, with a show of patience, a monologue which was utterly distasteful to im. But, after awhile, Hynes took his leave. When e remounted his horse, there stood the expectant Pomp,

posed to pursue the conversation a little further, and turning away, whistled "Nary red." "Well, Pomp, supposing that to be an open door of heaven, tell me what you see beyond."

"Laws, Miss Madge, I doesn't see no furder 'an de front passage an' de big winders. Yer see dem big red

her great eyes shons out like stars.

"Papa, Milly and Jack have been found."

"When are they coming home?"
"I am not going to let them come home at all." "Yes, you will, papa." " No, my dear; now don't think you can persuade me

to do such an unreasonable thing. You are a very young girl, Madge, and can't understand business affairs. I'll uy you as many ponies, dogs, dresses or pianos as you want; but I will positively not listen to you when you urge such a foolish request."

"Papa, it isn't right to sell them away from home;

they want to stay with us."

Madge was a little dashed. "But, papa, we should forgive them and not make

"Come, now, that's a dear good papa; he will do it for me, I know." "But, Madgey, darling, what of our promised trip to

the Mammoth Cave? Have you seen your friends, and does Helen consent to accompany us?"

"Yes, papa, she is anxious to go with us, and her mamma has given consert; all that matter is pleasantly arranged; so we need talk no further about it. Let us.

" No, child, not when you ask things within reason, but

"My privilege! Why, papa, what that is in your power should limit my privilege?" She half drew away from his embrace and eyed him with a look almost of

"But, papa, I mean to beg and tease and worry you

Mrs. Vertner came sweeping in through the open folding-door, as stately and chill as an ice queen.

"What, Mr. Vertner, are you and Madge alone in this gloomy room? Why didn't you ring for lights?"

nent, upon her father's brow, in the good-night kiss, she "Dear, papa, you will grant my request, will you not?" He shook his head decidedly, and said, in a clear tone-

LITTLE knew the worth of sight

And saw what I should not have seen!
The blow descended as I slept,
I woke anconscious of my doom,
While morning unsuspected crept
With stealthy footsteps round my room;
But when the dawn had passed away,
Th' inwonted merry call of some
Who came to tell me it was day
Told me—my polar night was come. It died—that has bewul ring pain,
But rapid mem'ry, ne'er at rest,
Marshals a long and mournful train
Of dead enjoyments once posses-ed;
Bo to the minds of drowning men,
When past the anguish and the strife,
One flashing moment shows again
Each letter of the page of life.

Yea, though I tread the vale of night, I fear no ill, for He is there Who with the rod of pain to smite Has given the staff of strength to bear, And thus, with darkened steps and slow, Yet led by faith, I venture on So close to Him who deals the blow

MR. MAYS LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

My DEAR FRIENDS: Here I am, not only in the land of Robert Burns, but in the very village near which be lived, and which was the birth-place of a number of his dollar by dollar, every cent of the reward.

"Thanky, Colonel, I'm much obleeged," said the obsequious Hynes, as he carefully rolled up the bank notes

"Thanky, Colonel, I'm such obleeged," said the obsequious Hynes, as he carefully rolled up the bank notes quious riynes, as ne carefully rolled up the bank holes resting for the train that the same and deposited them safely in his old, worn leather wallet. so agreeably as in writing to you, who, I know, are ready a large locust in a hot summer's day, accompanied by a

which it was when Burns's parents occupied it. A tall old clock stood close by the door at which we entered. The opposite side of the room was more than half engrossed by an old-fashioned stone fire-place. On the left hand side of the room was a small window, and, oppo-Between the cupboard and the clock was a told, was especially the spot where his mother gave birth

We then went into the spence. It was a dark, dingy umes, which he gave to his Highland Mary.

After gazing at these relics as long as our time would allow, we ascended a narrow staircase within the wall, to a balcony at the base of the columns which support the dome or the monument. From this we had a fine view of the beautiful country in which was nurtured that tender, graceful and yet manly genius, whose effusions are on the tongue of every Scotchman, and have commanded the admiration of all people who can read the language in which they were poured out. Just below us, a few rode beyond the thick hedge which fences the enclosure of the nonument, we saw the boncie Doon, running as it use to do in the days when Burns delighted himself in its "banks and braes." And not an eighth of a mile off there still stood the old stone bridge where the witch pulled off the tail of Tam O'Shanter's mare. So we hurried down, that we might tread upon the spot made so memorable by the Ayrshire bard. The gardener took us to a small grotto at the south side of the enclosure, in which were the inimitable statues of Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnnie. Having laughed heartily, as we always must at such homely wit and honest good nature, we were kindly permitted to take from the shrubbery, around the base of the monument, sprigs of myrtle, holly and the Scotch yew, as momentoes of our visit; and then went lown as romantic a lane as poet could wish to see, along the bank of the Doon, to the famous old bridge that pans it. We went over the bridge and back again; oked up and down the beautiful stream; wished we onld stay longer; but, heeding the admonition of one of our party, whose time was limited, we came reluctantly away from the enchanting spot. Retracing our steps u the lane, and passing by the monument, we came, in few minutes, to "Alloway's auld haunted Kirk," and the prowded grave-yard which surrounds it. The old buildog is, and 'tis said has long been, roofless; but the walls are entire, and the bell still hangs in its place at the eas end. The wood-work has all been carried off to make The area of the church has long been appropriated by Lord Alloway and others, as burial places. So we were not admitted into it; but we could look through a mall window, and see where Tam O'Shanter saw the

witches dancing. and had much of the poetry of the immortal bard at his tongue's end, which he repeated with that broad Scotch accent that makes it doubly enchanting. He showed us the grave of Burns's father and Seuter Johnnie, and a gloomy room? Why didn't you ring for figure the grave of Burns's father and Souter Formule, and a "Gloomy is it, my dear? I am sure I thought it a number of the poet's friends, and pointed us to several number of the poet's friends, and poet of the poet' From Alloway Kirk we drove through the town of

minds—while Madge sat 10st in a promiting them, as her fingers together, knitting and unknitting them, as her fingers together, knitting and unknitting them, as heautiful country, to this village—Mauchline—where is a beautiful country, to this village—Mauchline—where is a beautiful country, to this village—Mauchline—where is a beautiful country, to this village—Mauchline—where is a station on the Glasgow and Carlisle railroad, upon a station on the Glasgow and planned to go into which my travelling companions had planned to go into Westmoreland. But we came here rather than to an pointed to the hour of nine, when Madge rose and wished her parents good-night. As her lips lingered, for a monet, upon her father's brow, in the good-night kiss she where he route his relicious matter to was married, and near which is still standing the house where he lived, and the fields that he cultivated three or four years, and near, upon her father's brow, in the good-night kiss she where he wrote his principal poems. Mossgeil is the name of his place. Of course we went out to it, and were permitted, as all well-behaved visitors are, to look

bade them "good-bye." It was hard to part from them. They had contributed very much to the pleasure and profit of my tour. One of them, in particular, had been my travelling companion from Venice, through Austria, Bohemia, Saxony, Bavaria, Switzerland, Belgium to Paris. But she had determined to return home by the steamer of the 27th, and so was obliged to hurry on more rapidly than my plans would allow. We met unexpectedly at Rome, in St. Peter's Church, under the dome; we have parted here, in the land of Burns.

The walls of ice, which, as their wetted surfaces congealed and slightly expanded towards each other, crushed him between them with irresistible force.

"About the end of the fifth hour the poor man died. He had fallen in between noon and 1 p. m., and he died about five p. m. At midnight more ropes came from Zermatt, and his corpse was pulled up; it was found at authorities, by whom an inquest was held and an examination instituted."

we have parted here, in the land of Burns.

Here let me take the occasion to say that I have been exceedingly fortunate in the companions that I have had.

They have been persons of my own and of other nations,

They have been persons of my own and of other nations, but from each and every one I have received kindnesses, that have made me their debtor forever. I wish particularly to report that I have uniformly found the English people with whom I have travelled, or have met transiently, courteous, obliging and social. I desire to record this because I was often told that I should find them the transfer. In saveral instances, then have made the first reverse. In several instances they have made the first dvance; have proffered me some favor, and have taken

I have felt sad and lonely enough the last two bours but writing to you has cheered me somewhat; but now it is time to go to the station and return to Glasgow, where I shall soon find some zealous anti-slavery persons

who will seem to me like old friends. GLASGOW, Aug. 23d. The train did not come up until fifteen minutes after reached the station. So I took out my fac-simile of the original of the Cotter's Saturday Night, and in full view of the beautiful hills and valleys of Ayrshire, upon which the eye of Burns had so often dwelt with delight, I read this, which is one of his most exquisite poems, with a

leeper enjoyment of its beauties than ever before.

In order that I might see more of the Scotch people and at the same time save a couple of dollars, I took a seat in a third-class car. It was filled with well-behaved persons of various social positions. Two young country quires rode with us fifteen or twenty miles, having their es, and their bags, full of grouse, under their seats. Not far off sat a well-dressed pretty lassie, of seventeer with a large frame, containing, I suppose, a picture she had just finished at some school. But, alas! right before ne sat two Highlanders, in full costume, each with a bag pipe, upon which they played most of the time with sten-torian lungs, making music about as agreeable as that of

THE EXILE TO IRELAND. Translated from the Italian of Dr. C. Branco, one of the highly gifted panious of Poskto, who landed in Ireland in March, 1859. The ented and accomplished lady who has turned it into English verse h so much sweetness and power, is a native of Dublin.] Om, sacred land! oh! dearly longed-for land,
In my distress of soul I called on thee,
Where from old ocean's lap appears thy strand:
To my dear country, lengthened misery
Made thee a sister—I, though far apart,
Cherished thee long within my secret heart.

Nor had thy children's generous pity then
And genial warm embraces comforted
My wearying wandering spirit, nor again
Had human sympathies their solace shed
For the oppræss'd, upon his path of grief—
Bitter, indeed, without this sweet relief.

But when at length upon thy verdant shores
My wearled and enfeebled limbs I press'd—
Where day her fertilizing sunbeams pours—
I kissed thy soil and felt of every breast loving beat, one beat of thousand hearts, As to a sacred grief their mourning joy imparts. Kindness was profered me with friendly grace,
While on my ear its gentle accents fell,
And in unhoped for peace I lost the trace
Of my long anguish; O if e'er I dwell,
In thought on this, my indignation dies,
And I can bless my life's long sacrifice.

I blessed it then; that moment was the first Which lessened tyranny's oppressive weight;
For if of brighter suns, of love that nursed
Us in our childhood's years, tyrannic hate
Deprived us once, now as with one accord A great-souled people gave the welcoming word.

Hail, hospitable land! wherever breathes

Unselfish care, a godlike charity,
And hope—where kindness her fair garland wreathes—
There my heart seeks and recognizes thee:
Thon'rt virtue's self, hastening with tender grace
To cheer the sad with motherly embrace. And when the dear abode I shall regain,
Home of my fathers—how the strangers' love
Shall gladden life, assuaging mental pain
For friend, for wife and brother! from above
That love descended like refreshing dew,

To soothe the afflicted soul with kindness true.

And ah! had death not silenced one dear voice—
My gentle mother's—seated by the side
Of that sfflicted one, I should rejoice
With yet a fuller peace; with grateful pride
I would record our sorrows, our despair,
And tell her of the strangers' friendly care. And now that at the war-bymn's sounding peal

My long abandoned hopes revive once more,
Hopes waked to life by thee—now that I feel
My arms made stronger by the chains they bore
Free for the strife—to thee I proudly turn,
Affection's goal! yet restless still I mourn. My spirit resteth not, for burning zeal
Urges it on o'er paths with danger fraught,
Where I may die for my loved country's weal,
And where the chain erewhile by tyrants wrought
To weigh upon our necks shall shattered lie
Before Italia's strength in unity.

Hail, land of friends I hail to thee, sacred land I In my distress of soul I called on thee, Where from old ocean's lap appears thy strand:
To my dear country, lengthened misery Had made thee sister—I, from thee apart, Cherished thee long within my secret heart. Never shall speeding time, or concourse ill Of chances, force oblivion on my heart;
And e'en when victory's cry my ears shall fill,
If for my brethren with my life I part,
In death, believe, my latest joy shall be
The memory of thy sons' humanity.

Greenisland, Belfast, June, 1859.

DEATH OF A TRAVELLER IN THE GLACIERS. A CORRESPONDENT of the London Times, writing from Zermatt, August 18, gives the following thrilling narra-"It appears that on Friday morning, August 12, a Russian gentleman, named Edouard de Grotte, left the Riffelberg Hotel to cross the pass of the Weissthor. He was a very fine, powerful man, about six feet three inches bigh, and had a somewhat wild and unsettled look on his

face. He had no Alpenstock (which was indispensable for such an expedition), and sharply refused an offer of the landlord to supply him with one.
"He started with two Zermatt guides, and safely crosses both the Weissthor and Monte Moro passes, arriving in the evening at Matmark, a village in the valley of Saas. He appeared to be very confident in his own physical-powers, and to be inclined to despise the difficulties and

dangers occasionally met with in the higher regions of the On Saturday morning he left Matmark with his two guides (still without an Alpenstock, and carrying only a walking stick in his hand). He retraced his steps of the previous day as far as the top of the Weissthor Pass; from there, instead of turning to the left and descending by the usual route along the Gorner Glacier to the Riffel erg, he descended by the Fendelin Glacier, which slopes from the pass directly down into the valley of Zermatt, and affords a shorter, though much more perilous, route to the town than the Gorner Glacier.

of snow, which the guides, according to their own accoun proposed to pass round, but which the traveller insiste crossing. Accordingly the first guide crossed in ety. The traveller then followed him, but when he had reached the middle the snow gave way under his feet, and he sank into a hidden crevasse. Having no Alpenstoc ne could not break his fall in the usual way, by holding it across the chasm, and so his whole weight was thrown with a sudden jerk upon the rope, which broke instantly on both sides of the crevasse, down which the unfortunate man consequently fell. His voice was soon heard calling for assistance, which the guides were not skilful enough to render. The crevasce was a peculiar one, being narrow at the top, and widening downwards for some distance after which it narrowed again till its sides met at a depth of about 200 feet. This circumstance rendered it impossible to reach him without a rope; he appeared to be about sixty feet from the top, wedged between the sides of the crevasse; and they had no rope excepting the two ends that remained with them, of about a yard each, so they determined that one of them should go to the nearest alet -a two hours' walk-for ropes. The idea of trying to make a rope, by cutting up their coats and shirts, and especially their leathern knapsacks, seems, most unaccountably, never to have occurred to them. Thus the unfortupate M. de Grotte received no assistance for four hours during which he frequently spoke to the guide above. He was, he said, in a sloping position, with his head lower than his feet, and with his right arm free, but he was constantly sinking lower. After three hours, the flow of blood to his head and the intense cold had very much

"At last, after four hours, the guide returned from the Fendelin chalet with assistance; the rope was lowered, out was found to be twelve feet too short to reach him. favorite with the people of Scotland, Burns or Walter Scott? "O, Burns," he exclaimed with great earnestness. Well, he brought us back to the village, and to this very neat, cosy inn, in time for us to take some much needed refreshment. That done, Mr. J. hprried off to

As some detected changeling elf,
Dome-l, with strange agony and doubt,
To enter on his former self. Ill-omened leaves, still rust apart!
No further! 'tis a page turned o'er,
And the long dead and coffined heart
Throbs into wretched life once more. LEIGH HUNT.

"The three were fastened together by a rope; the traveller being in the middle; the rope was tied round his body, but was not, as it should have been, tied round the guides also; it was only held on the left arm of each by a large loose loop. In this way they passed over the greater part of the glacier, and were within a few minutes I leaving it altogether, when they came to a large patch

paper, that tells of the sorrows and the aspirations of the paper, that tells of the sorrows and the aspirations of the human race. He kept up with the time in a way that was perfectly wonderful in a person of his years. Many a younger man, who had flattered himself he had run through his morning newspaper sufficiently for all ordinary purposes of conversation, would find himself in the evening a good deal behindhand with the journalist who had fought the bettle of liberal ordinary into in the deal. and fought the battle of liberal opinion in the days of the Regency. And it was the same with literature as with politics and social events. If any new work of mark appeared, it was not long before Leigh Hunt had read it nd could discourse a critical account of its nature and and could discourse a crucial account of its nature and style, with that delicacy of apprehension and exquisite freshness of language which made his conversation renowned not only in England, but in America. Only the very day before his death he requested a friend to read to him, as he lay in his sick bed, a review which had apprehensive of Mr. John Straight acceptant o min, as the lay in this steet deed, a feview which had appeared in a weekly contemporary of Mr. John Stuart Mill's new work. Another of his predilections showed itself even nearer still to the close of all. He was a passionate lover of music, especially of that which belongs to what may be called the land of music, and, only three or four house hefers his death, was listoning it. four hours before his death, was listening with great de light to some Italian airs which his daughter was singing in an adjoining room. He signified his approval of the in a tone of voice so firm and loud that any apprehension weakened him; he spoke seldom, saying only that he was being frozen to death. which had been previously felt were in some degree re moved; but, shortly afterwards, he fainted. On recover ing, he said to one of his sons, who was seated by his bed side, 'I don't think I shall get over this '; and almost immediately passed away."

PERHAPS it may encourage younger writers, if I remind you that I was not successful at first in any one line that I attempted. My first attempt at prose composition were refused admittance into a magazine. My first novel

OLD PAPERS.

NO THE SHERIFF OF THE CO

CHAPTER 271. AN ACT TO SUBMIT TO THE PEOPLE A LAW AUTHORIZING A LOAD OF MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, TO PROVIDE FOR PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING PEET OF THE STATE, PASSED APPLICATION OF THE PASSED APPLICATION

office. —
All the proprietors of public newspapers of the city and of New York are herewith requested to publish the above eneach week until the election, and cause their bills for sale puttion to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment.

JOHN KELLY, Sa Dated at New York, August 31, 1859.

CONFECTIONERY—REMOVAL.—Leatitia B

LARGE assortment of SALAMANDER SA